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Saigon Makes an Attack During Lull; U.S. Again Breaks Off Peace Parleys

Secret Talks Deadlocked, Porter Hints

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 4 (WP).—For the second time in six weeks, the United States and South Vietnam indefinitely suspended the peace conference here today amid revived U.S. confirmation that fruitless secret talks with the Communists had prompted the decision.

Emerging from the 149th formal session of the peace talks, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said, "Don't get the idea this [suspension] is the result purely of this meeting held here today."

It represents also a complete lack of progress in every available channel," he added in what was interpreted as a reference to recent secret contacts with North Vietnam in Paris and elsewhere.

The impasse in both secret and semi-public formal negotiations was underlined by the North Vietnamese delegation's press spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le. He said the "minimum sign" required to resume "serious negotiations" was a commitment for secret talks in the context of U.S. willingness to hold the formal peace talks.

Possibility of Return

Mr. Le also raised the possibility that Le Duc Tho—the Hanoi Politburo member who returned only Sunday, presumably to hold secret talks with the United States—might return to North Vietnam unless the formal conference sessions resumed.

"If the American administration continues its acts of sabotage at the Paris conference and refuses to negotiate seriously," Mr. Le said, "Le Duc Tho could re-examine the question of his presence in Paris."

But were North Vietnamese conditions fulfilled, Mr. Le said, Mr. Tho "could stay in Paris as long as it proves necessary." This was regarded as an allusion to possible secret talks with Henry A. Kissinger, the White House official associated with such meetings since 1969, or with other U.S. officials.

The new allied suspension was not a surprise. Last Thursday in resuming the formal conference after a five-week break, Mr. Porter warned that a new suspension was in the cards if the Communists "continue to refuse to deal with the substance of the present invasion [of South Vietnam] and general problems of peace."

Secret Talks Key

At that time it was all but taken for granted that the United States would put up with disappointing results at the formal sessions if, as was hoped in Washington, secret negotiations began.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



STAGING—South Vietnamese military police rounding up stragglers in Hue to form new defense line around city. Men were from units that had retreated from Quang Tri.

Naval Strength Also Increased

U.S. Sending More Planes to War

By Robert Siner

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The number of planes being sent was not disclosed.

A Defense Department spokesman, Jerry W. Friedhelm, indicated that naval strength in the area was also being increased, with some ships en route and others scheduled for immediate departure.

The announcement came as the United States again broke off the peace talks in Paris, charging that no progress had been made through any channel. Mr. Friedhelm said that the reinforcements were not related to the suspension, but were "part of an overall plan to make sure Gen. Abrams (the U.S. commander in Vietnam) has available to him all the air and naval assets he needs to protect remaining American troops and to assist the South Vietnamese."

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Report on POWs

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The organization also announced what it termed "an important breakthrough" in the treatment of the prisoners—agreement by Hanoi to allow the delivery of 200 foreign-language textbooks to POWs.

Visit in March

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Paratroops In Drive to Aid Kontum

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 4.—There was a lull today in the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam. The United States and Saigon, meanwhile, made several moves to shore up the country's defenses against the invaders.

Possibly regrouping after lightning-fast advances in their 36-day-old onslaught, the Communists took only one major initiative today—a propagandistic one. They proclaimed the establishment of a "revolutionary administration" in the northernmost provincial capital of Quang Tri, which their forces seized over little resistance Monday.

South Vietnamese forces in one area launched Saigon's first counteroffensive since the invasion began March 30, and President Nguyen Van Thieu went to Hue to bolster that major city's defenses against the threat of attack by nearby Red detachments.

The United States delivered the first of a group of reconditioned tanks to replace South Vietnamese armor lost in the early stages of the enemy attacks. Additionally, Washington announced that it would send more warplanes to the Southeast Asian theater, bringing to around 200 the number sent since early last month and to 650 the total of U.S. strike planes in Indochina.

A U.S. team of military logistics experts arrived to begin a field study of what additional equipment is needed by American and South Vietnamese forces.

Several hundred South Vietnamese paratroopers launched the Saigon government's first counterattack, a drive to reopen the supply lifeline to the beleaguered city of Kontum. The paratroopers landed in helicopters three miles north of the city, around Highway 19 between Kontum and Pleiku. Field reports from the area, eight miles south of Kontum and 19 miles north of Pleiku, said 40 North Vietnamese troops were killed in early fighting.

Fighting around the highway, in the Central Highlands, was continuing at dusk.

The government paratroopers had found three-man Communist gun crews dug in, in caves in the mountainous area.

U.S. and South Vietnamese fighter-bombers attacked the enemy installations with napalm. Other U.S. air activity today involved raids on Communist tank columns reported sighted three miles north of the South Vietnamese defense line above Hue—a defensive position along the My Chanh River. Other American air strikes were directed against enemy resupply activity to the west of Hue, toward the A Shau Valley.

Allied military leaders expect the main Communist drive against Hue to come from the A Shau Valley. The South Vietnamese 1st Division has fought several engagements with North Vietnamese units in the area.

Hue, the old imperial capital of Vietnam, is believed to be the major target of the Communist offensive, as it was during their Tet offensive in 1968, when they held the city for 25 days while launching attacks on Saigon itself.

Another positive development for the allies today was the continuing holdout of the provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Hue.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



GOING—South Vietnamese civilians loading their belongings onto a truck in Hue Wednesday preparing to flee threatened city, heading south for city of Da Nang.

Visits New Hue Commander

Thieu Orders Tough Anti-Terrorist Steps

HUE, May 4 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu flew to Hue today to meet with military commanders preparing their defense of the city, the Saigon military radio reported.

Mr. Thieu, who shook up his top military command yesterday in an effort to reverse the deteriorating situation in northern South Vietnam, conferred with his newly appointed First Military Region commander, Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, and several field commanders.

It is expected that Communist forces, fresh from their victory at Quang Tri and probably regrouping and resupplying, will assault Hue in the next few days.

Earlier today in Saigon, Mr. Thieu moved to tighten security in South Vietnam's cities and towns by ordering police and troops to "shoot on the spot" anyone engaging in terrorism or public disturbances.

The order, issued to military region commanders and province and district chiefs, was similar to a tough edict by Mr. Thieu during last year's violence-torn election campaign.

It was aimed this time at halting Communist terrorism and maintaining public order during the North Vietnamese offensive.

Allied intelligence officials have indicated that terrorism and civil disruptions are planned as a later phase of the offensive.

At the same time, South Vietnamese and U.S. officials are concerned about keeping order among the population if the fighting continues to go against Saigon's forces.

The city of Hue, already under threat of Communist attack, has been subjected to scattered looting and other disturbances by deserters and troops involved in the rout from Quang Tri. Military police are trying to round up

the troublemakers, stragglers and enemy agents.

Shops in the city were closed and services suspended, and more than half of the old capital's population of 200,000 was said to have fled south.

The official government news agency, Vietnam Press, said Mr. Thieu told the officials that all "subversive activities must be considered as initiated by Communist cadres aimed at taking power," or by "reactionary elements in collusion with the enemy."

Therefore all of these actions "must be crushed by the army and police, meaning that responsible elements are entitled to kill on the spot all initiators of the said actions."

Mr. Thieu urged the commanders to appeal for the cooperation of the people in maintaining security and said they should use the government radio and television to explain the strict measures.



CONFERENCE—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (right) and Christian Democrat opposition leader Rainer Barzel in Bonn yesterday. They agreed to start debate in parliament on treaties with Moscow and Warsaw next Tuesday. Story Page 2.

41% to 39% in Delayed Result

Humphrey Nips McGovern in Ohio

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has won a delayed victory in the Ohio presidential primary election, defeating Sen. George McGovern to win the state's 38 at-large delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention.

Sen. Humphrey, however, surrendered many of the state's 115 congressional district delegates to Sen. McGovern.

With 12,095 of Ohio's 12,648 polling places tabulated by state election officials, Sen. Humphrey had 38 at-large votes and 38 from eight congressional districts, while Sen. McGovern had 74 delegates from 32 congressional districts.

Thirteen other delegates were won by local party caucuses. With 12,095 polling places reported, the vote totals for the 38 at-large delegates were: Sen. Humphrey, 454,772; Sen. McGovern, 431,714; Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, 87,530; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 88,489; former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 24,491.

In Columbus, Ohio, a federal judge granted a new voting date for 16 Cleveland-area precincts that never opened because of mechanical problems. Judge Frank J. Battisti set next Tuesday as election day in the 16 Cuyahoga county precincts.

Earlier, Judge Battisti said he had no jurisdiction in a suit filed on behalf of Sen. McGovern, which sought to impound all ballots, ballot boxes and voting machines in the county and turn them over to federal authorities for counting.

Judge Battisti ruled that the federal court did not have jurisdiction in the case because there were no assertions of fraud or denial of the voters' constitutional rights.

Overall in the state, Sen. Humphrey had 41 percent of the ballots, and Sen. McGovern 39.

Split-ticket votes, however, could still change some totals, possibly dividing the results. Those figures weren't expected until late tonight or perhaps tomorrow.

Sen. McGovern, who in the last month scored primary victories in Wisconsin and Massachusetts, thus emerges from the Ohio vote with a solid block of delegate votes.

But Sen. Humphrey's majority in the popular vote assured him of the 38 so-called "at-large" delegates, whose support at the convention in July was at stake in the statewide total.

Sen. Muskie and Sen. Jackson, who took dropped out of primary campaigning because of their lack of support, took 9 and 3 percent of the popular vote respectively.

Didn't Campaign

Former Sen. McCarthy, the only other candidate on the Ohio ballot, received 3 percent, although he did not campaign.

The Ohio primary was plagued by problems—polling places locked, voting machines not working, not enough paper ballots and claims of improper instructions to voters.

In neighboring Indiana, Sen. Humphrey defeated Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Tuesday's other spotlight primary. Sen. Humphrey has now won three pri-

maries in eight days—Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

The result confirmed the position of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the front-runners in the Democratic presidential race.

Wallace headed for victory in Tennessee, Page 3.

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passing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates, or 18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination.

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Brandt, Barzel Set Debate, Vote

Bonn Parties Maneuvering Toward Treaty Compromise

By David Binder

BONN, May 4 (NYT)—The path to a parliamentary compromise on West Germany's controversial Eastern treaties opened up here today as Chancellor Willy Brandt and the opposition leader, Rainer Barzel, agreed to start the crucial Bundestag debate on ratification Tuesday and to vote Wednesday.

The two made the agreement this morning in the restaurant of the Bundestag over glasses of dark beer and sealed it with a handshake.

However, the compromise now being worked out involves other issues far more entangled than the timing of the ratification vote. Chief among them, in the view of well-placed sources in both government and opposition camps, is the prestige and continuing authority of Mr. Barzel as head of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union alliance.

Yesterday, both Mr. Barzel and spokesman of the governing coalition were talking in terms of deadlock on the treaty issue and of confrontation between the two parliamentary groupings, whose nominal strengths are currently almost equal in the 496-seat Bundestag. There was no outward sign of compromise.

The spectacle of hardened fronts was described as part of Mr. Barzel's tactic of preparing to emerge in the end as the man of reason who helped "save the treaties" Mr. Brandt signed with Moscow and Warsaw in 1970.

Sources in the government said Mr. Brandt was willing to support the opposition leader's tactic under the half-humorously-meant slogan, "Save Barzel Now," as

long as his Eastern treaties go through parliament unscathed. This is why Mr. Brandt authorized setting up three bipartisan commissions yesterday and a fourth today to draft a compromise resolution on the treaties to be adopted by the Bundestag as a whole.

The resolution apparently will be a fairly innocuous unilateral statement, mainly on the Moscow treaty, explaining how Bonn interprets it in terms of the future of the divided German nation and West Germany's relations with its neighbors.

The government expects it can obtain some form of acknowledgment from the Russians that will satisfy Mr. Barzel, an authoritative source said.

The resolution and its nominal acceptance by the Soviet government would suffice to save Mr. Barzel from retaliatory steps by extreme conservatives in his own ranks, it was reasoned in both camps.

The extremist group was said to include expelled politicians like Herbert Czae and Walter Becher as well as defectors from the Socialist-Free Democratic coalition like Erich Mende, Siegfried Zogmann and Herbert Eupke.

Two leading conservatives publicly and bitterly antagonistic to the Eastern treaties in the past, Gerhard Schroeder and Franz Josef Strauss, have apparently softened their resistance.

"The ratification train is running," a government source said. "The engineer is Willy Brandt. Barzel is now pouring on the coal, and some of his men are still trying to switch signals. But Schroeder has just hopped on the caboose."

He predicted that on Wednesday, in the crucial vote, 10 to 15 conservatives would cast their ballots for the treaties, giving the coalition well over the 248 it can now count on.

An opposition politician described the last hours and days of behind the scenes politicking as "high stakes poker" in which Mr. Barzel had the weaker cards.

"That is why he has to bluff and that is why he let the chancellor see his hand," the conservative went on. "Mr. Barzel wants the treaties to go through, with his assistance, and get them out of the way. Then we can fight the coalition more effectively on other battlefields."

For the public record, Mr. Barzel said tonight that "there is not enough as yet" to permit bipartisan handling of the treaties, and Chancellor Brandt said only he was "very cautiously optimistic." The poker game goes on.



HIJACK 4—The four Turkish hijackers in Sofia airport lounge after the release of the airline passengers yesterday. From left to right: Safer Simsek, 22, Yaser Aydin, 27, Mehmed Yilmaz, 21, and Ayunlia Akca, 23.

4 Turkish Hijackers Give Up, Get Asylum From Bulgaria

(Continued from Page 1)

hijacked plane was flown back by a relief crew, it added. In Ankara, Deputy Premier Ferit Melen told parliament today that Bulgaria had granted political asylum to the four hijackers. Turkey, he said, "understands" the reason for the Bulgarian decision.

Mr. Melen asked deputies to ask him no questions "because the lives of so many people are at stake." He was speaking before word arrived that the four hijackers had surrendered.

He said one of the demands made by the four hijackers was that three condemned terrorists, Demis Gennis, 25, Huseyin Inan, 24, and Yusuf Aslan, 26, be flown to Sofia.

He did not say whether the demand was accepted by Turkey, but the premier's office announced today that the death sentences for the three would appear in the government gazette tomorrow.

He also said the four demanded that Turkey fly three other accused terrorists to Sofia. They also face a death sentence for terrorist activities, he said.

Mr. Melen said the Turkish Embassy in Sofia reported it contacted one of the four hijackers, who said the Turkish government had killed 45 comrades and that the four did not think killing the plane's passengers was too high a price to pay for revenge.

"Revolutionaries" Six passengers and two crew members suffered mild heart attacks or collapsed of nervous exhaustion during the long negotiations between the hijackers and representatives of the Turkish Embassy and Bulgarian authorities.

Three persons left the plane last night, a clerk from Ankara and two stewardesses. The other five were allowed to leave this morning.

One of the hijackers, a spokesman for the group, said he was a student of economics and his fol-

lowers were "revolutionaries," not "Marxists or adventurers."

Bulgaria granted the four political asylum late yesterday in order to protect the safety of the passengers and keep the negotiations going.

ETA gave the following identifications of the hijackers:

Yaser Aydin, 27, a student of economics and the spokesman of the group; Safer Simsek, 22, a second-year economics student; Ayunlia Akca, 23, an electrician, formerly a photographer, and Mehmed Yilmaz, 21, a student of mechanical engineering.

Blast in Stockholm STOCKHOLM, May 4 (AP)—A bomb shattered the Turkish Airlines downtown office here early this morning. The bomb, described by police as relatively strong, was planted on the front step of the unguarded office. It blew up the front door and scattered debris. No one was hurt.

U.S., Reporting No Progress, Again Halts Peace Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

and showed some promise of progress.

Both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese spokesmen appeared resigned to U.S. retaliation following the disappointing results Mr. Porter said had resulted from negotiating efforts through "every available channel."

Mr. Le said that each time the United States "sabotaged" the Paris talks, there was a parallel "intensification of the war in Vietnam and Indochina." The Viet Cong spokesman, Ly Van Sen, said that every "sabotage" of the Paris talks had been paralleled by "escalation of new steps of escalating the war" by the United States.

In the conference session itself, Mr. Porter came up with eight questions when faced with what he termed "savage denunciations, arrogant ultimata and clumsy evasions." One question asked the Communists to "discuss restoration by both sides of the status quo ante March 30, 1972," the day they crossed the Demilitarized Zone on the border separating the two Vietnams.

Mr. Porter said, "We will resume the [semi-public sessions] whenever you indicate you are seriously interested in the negotiation of matters of substance or when we believe discussions would be useful."

Ambassador Pham Dang Lam of South Vietnam, who formally announced the suspension for the allied side, said, "Our side is not ready to fix the date for the next meeting unless events indicate a change in Communist attitudes and prove they are more disposed to negotiate seriously."

Under conference protocol agreed to before the four delegations started their formal ses-

Allies Report Losing Fewer Men Last Week

SAIGON, May 4 (UPI)—

Combat took a toll of 789 South Vietnamese soldiers killed, 319 missing and 2,794 wounded last week, the Saigon command said today. Two Americans were killed in battle, the U.S. command reported, eight fewer than in the preceding week.

The U.S. weekly casualty report listed 24 Americans wounded and 19 missing in action last week.

The allied commands said that 5,031 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed throughout Vietnam last week, up from the 4,890 slain the preceding week. South Vietnamese losses were down from 1,149 killed and 3,375 wounded the previous week.

Saigon Unit Attacks Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

of Saigon. An Loc was battered in another shelling, taking more than 900 rounds fired by the enemy. Ground fighting in and outside the city was described as sporadic. An Loc has been the area of bitter battles since early in the invasion.

The Saigon command said that enemy activity today was at the lowest level since the Communists poured across the Demilitarized Zone from the North. It reported 54 enemy attacks throughout the country during the 24-hour period, ending at dawn today.

Previously, the Reds had been launching as many as 100 or more separate assaults in every 24-hour span.

The reconditioned American tanks, M-48s, arrived today in Da Nang from Japan, where they had been rebuilt. "We are replacing some of ARVN's [the Army of the Republic of Vietnam] losses," a U.S. command spokesman said.

Six tanks were delivered to Da Nang today on three U.S. Air Force transport planes, C-5 Galaxies. A total of 78 U.S. tanks have been overhauled in Japan for delivery to the South Vietnamese.

The logistics team arriving from the United States today was headed by Barry J. Shillito, assistant defense secretary for installations and logistics. It included five generals and admirals. Its job will be to assess the war situation in view of the "new and sophisticated" weapons being used by the North Vietnamese.

The Viet Cong radio broadcast the report of the creation of the "People's Revolutionary Committee for Quang Tri." It said the committee would accept the surrender of "secret agents and members of reactionary organizations" and added: "Those who try to evade or to continue to operate for the enemy will be punished severely."

Outspoken Communists

Both the North Vietnamese representative, Xuan Thuy, and the Viet Cong foreign minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, were more outspoken than usual in their demands and language.

Mr. Thuy wrote off as "sheer fabrications" U.S. charges of "violation" of the 1954 Geneva accords ending the French Indochina conflict and of "crossing international borders."

Mrs. Binh reiterated previous assertions that her government "does not demand monopoly of control of political life in South Vietnam" and said "a takeover" as the United States puts it, simply does not exist.

Comment in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT)—Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, commenting today on the break-off of the talks, said that the United States was prepared to resume negotiations either in private or public channels any time the North Vietnamese indicate they are ready to negotiate seriously.

He declined to comment on whether Mr. Kissinger had been engaged in secret talks recently but indicated that the continued fighting in Vietnam might force a postponement in Mr. Kissinger's scheduled visit to Japan early this month.

If the visit is delayed until after President Nixon goes to Moscow on May 22, Mr. Ziegler said, Mr. Kissinger will reschedule it for "the earliest possible date."

Discussing the move in Paris, the State Department said diplomatic efforts "seemed to have gotten nowhere."

"I am not in a position to predict when we might be prepared to return to these sessions," a department spokesman, Charles Bray, said, "but I would emphasize that we remain available to discuss these issues should the other side give some serious indication it is prepared to negotiate."

Mr. Bray refused to confirm reports that Mr. Kissinger went to Paris on Tuesday to meet with Mr. Tho.

USAF Plane Crashes

THE HAGUE, May 4 (Reuters).

Rescue teams today found five bodies from a U.S. military plane missing since last night over Surinam with 11 men on board according to a Dutch news agency report today from Paramaribo, the capital.

Jarring's Talks On Middle East Are Suspended

UNITED NATIONS, May 4

(UPI)—Gunnar V. Jarring suspended today his consultations on how to get peace talks started between Israel and Arab nations to return to his regular post as Sweden's ambassador to Moscow, a UN spokesman said. Mr. Jarring was to leave New York today.

He arrived Monday for discussions that a UN spokesman said were planned to "determine the future direction" of his mission.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, asked at a news conference recently about progress in the UN Middle East peace effort, said: "For the time being, it is stuck. There are no concrete indications of resuming negotiations."

A UN spokesman said today that Mr. Waldheim's words still applied.

In London Debate on Ulster

British Aide Says Army Bars Expansion of IRA Preserves

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).

The British government declared tonight that the Irish Republican Army was not being permitted to take control of any more areas in Northern Ireland.

The declaration was made by William Whitelaw, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, during a question-and-answer session in the House of Commons.

He was being quizzed about the situation in Londonderry where IRA men now control a square-mile district known as Free Derry—an area where police and troops no longer set foot.

A Conservative member of Parliament, John Riggs-Davidson asked: "While peacekeepers are always blessed, is it not very difficult for them to carry on with a gun in the back? Will not efforts of reconciliation be vitiated if, instead of no-go areas being reduced, new areas are allowed to fall, as now, under IRA terror?"

Mr. Whitelaw replied: "I simply must refuse what you say. You suggest that new areas are becoming no-go areas and this is wholly and totally untrue. I am making certain this is not so."

Other MPs—including the Rev. Ian Paisley, a Protestant militant—pressed Mr. Whitelaw about how well-known IRA leaders could apparently slip across the Irish border undisturbed by British security forces.

Conservative John Biffen asked about the recent occasion in which IRA chief Cathal Goulding had appeared in Belfast to attend a funeral in a district heavily patrolled by British troops.

Mr. Biffen said that many persons had known about this in advance.

Mr. Whitelaw said that he was tightening up but said that it would be prejudicial to security to say how.

Paisley Warning

BELFAST, May 4 (UPI)—Mr. Paisley said earlier today that Northern Ireland's Protestant majority would fight any move by Britain to unite the province with the Irish Republic.

Mr. Paisley, leader of the province's Democratic Unionist party, issued the "solemn warning" in a statement to Mr. Whitelaw.

"We will fight to the death for our heritage, religion, home and families," the statement said.

"The loyalist people will rise with every means at our disposal—and that includes their lives—in any attempt to deal with the Irish Republic," the statement said.

"Any such attempt will lead to the most dreadful consequences. An army spokesman said the gunmen shot and slightly wounded a soldier today in the Catholic Divis Street area of Belfast. He also said that an observation post in a Springfield Road house in a Springfield Road house was under fire for the fourth day in a row. In Londonderry, gunmen fired 17 shots at an army post. Troops did not return the fire, the spokesman said.

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Singer Bans Irish Ballad, Is Terrorized

STOCKPORT, England,

May 4 (AP)—A nightclub singer was doused with molasses and sprinkled with feathers last night after she turned down a customer's request to sing the Irish ballad "Danny Boy."

Kathy Varden, 24, told police a band of men dragged her into a park, gagged her and tied her to a fence. She said two men held down her husband, Harry, 35, while the others poured half a bucket of molasses over her and applied the feathers. They ran away after pinning to her dress a sign reading "Danny Boy forever."

The Vardens were treated in a hospital for shock and bruises.

Irish Official Says British Still Use Torture in Ulster

DUBLIN, May 4 (AP).

The Irish government today accused British-led security forces of continuing to torture guerrilla suspects in Northern Ireland and threatened to renew its complaints to the European Human Rights Commission.

External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery told legislators in Dublin that fresh evidence of ill-

treatment—officially banned by the British government—was being gathered.

Opposition spokesman Richie Ryan spoke of "recent brutal and cruel forms of torture" performed by men of the police Special Branch security corps in Northern Ireland.

He claimed that some detainees had been suspected members of the IRA, had been badly mutilated, that they were refused admission to prison hospitals and were being treated in military infirmaries.

Earlier Charges

Ireland already has filed charges of brutality before a commission. An official British report last year admitted that there had been ill treatment of detainees.

Despite the allegations, Irish Premier Jack Lynch announced the creation of an all-party committee of legislators to study constitutional changes that could pave the way toward the reunification of Ireland.

The republic's constitution, which grants the Roman Catholic Church a special status and bans contraception and abortion, is fiercely opposed by leaders of Northern Ireland's Protestant majority.

Mr. Lynch indicated that government, with the co-operation of the main opposition parties, might be willing to consider constitutional changes that would meet Protestant objections.

U.K. Dockers Set to Strike In a Month

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).

Britain's 36,000 dockworkers warned today that they would strike in a month's time unless their demands for an increased basic wage and longer vacations are met.

The strike decision was made by 83 delegates at a meeting in London today. They demanded an increase in their "fall-back pay" from £20 a week to £40 a week.

Fall-back pay is the cash paid to a man who reports for duty but finds there is no work to be done. The men also are calling for four weeks' annual vacation. They now get three weeks.

A dispute involving the dockworkers has arisen lately over the handling of container cargoes. The workers have refused recently to handle the containers because they say they should be packed by dockers and not other workers.

Today they demanded the right to all work normally done by dock workers, including the loading and unloading of containers.

The employers have said that they cannot make any decision on containers because it is not within their sphere.

New Rail Threat

Meanwhile, the chances of peace in the rail dispute hung in the balance as the unions considered a two-point package deal for the management.

Last month, the nation's state-run rail system was paralyzed by a slowdown. The government successfully applied to the newly formed Industrial Relations Court for a 14-day cooling-off period.

In the resumed pay talks, management has said that it would accept the 12.5 percent increase proposed by an independent mediator in the earlier talks.

Officials have also said that they would improve on the £20-a-week minimum suggested in the previous discussions. The unions have been demanding a 16 percent pay rise. Later today, Sir Sidney Greene, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that he was "pessimistic" about the chances of the board's offer being accepted.

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Harvard Teacher Loses Appeal in Ellsberg Inquiry

BOSTON, May 4 (AP).

The U.S. Court of Appeals today denied the appeal of Harvard professor Samuel Popkin from an 18-month jail term imposed when he refused to answer questions from a grand jury investigating the release of the Pentagon Papers.

Mr. Popkin is an associate professor of government and an acquaintance of Daniel Ellsberg, the man who has said he leaked to the press the Defense Department study about the Vietnam war.

Mr. Popkin argued that his testimony would jeopardize his confidential sources as a scholar, which, he said, are protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The appeals court ruled that to accept that judgment "would make scholars a uniquely privileged class in the broadest sense."

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B Nixon Pays Tribute to Hoover

Living Memorial
WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—President Nixon led the nation in last tributes to J. Edgar Hoover, calling him a giant, a patriot and an American institution. Mr. Nixon said the FBI, which Hoover spent 48 years building, would stand as a living memorial.

Edgar Hoover loved the law, Mr. Nixon said. He loved the law, his country, his family, his friends, his people. He was a man of peace, a man of all America.

Mr. Nixon said that Mr. Hoover's personality, integrity, courage, principle, courage, discipline, dedication, loyalty, and patriotism.

"We can pay him no greater tribute than to live these virtues," he said. "To love the law, to love the law enforcement profession which he did so much to advance."

The President said Mr. Hoover's passing would mark the end of an era.

"He built what he built to last," he said. "The FBI will remain as a memorial to him, a living memorial."

The service was broadcast live on radio and television.

Mr. Hoover's casket was later placed in the Hoover family plot at the Congressional Cemetery.

Members of the FBI and family were on hand. The ceremony is only a few blocks from Mr. Hoover's home and not far from the Capitol, where his body lay in state for 24 hours.

**Tolson Resigns
Lost With FBI;
Aites 'Ill Health'**

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—J. Edgar Hoover, long-time top aide and close friend of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, resigned Monday shortly after attending Mr. Hoover's funeral.

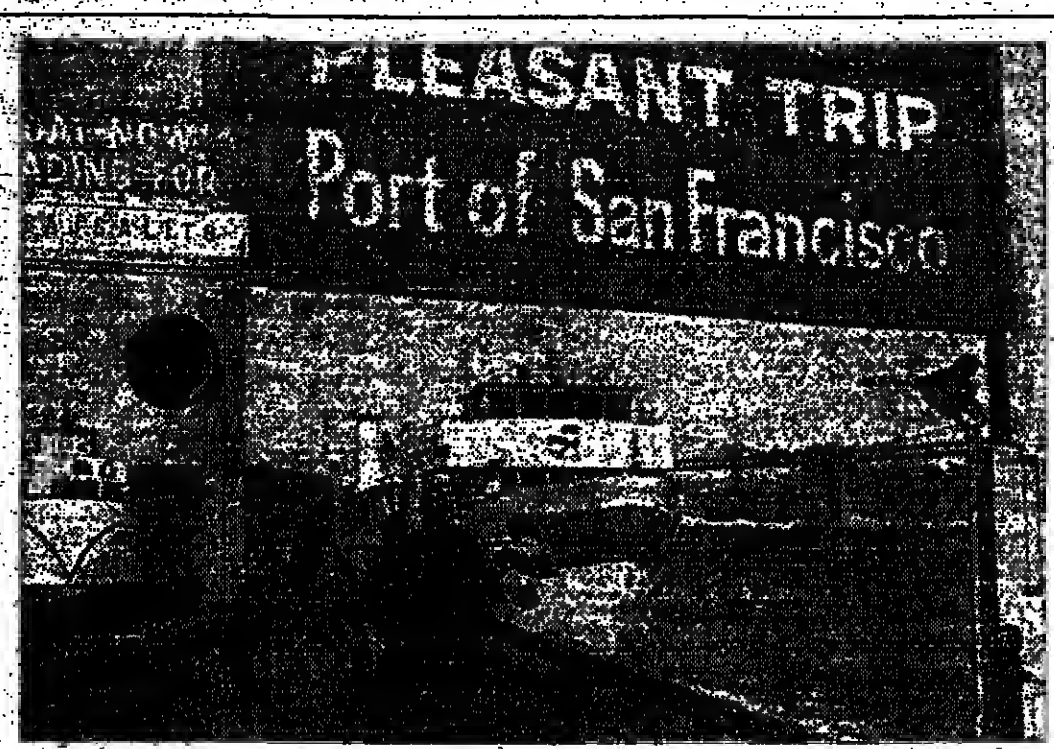
Mr. Tolson, 72, addressed his resignation as associate director to newly appointed acting director L. Patrick Gray III, saying that his move was "due to ill health."

A Justice Department spokesman said Mr. Tolson had recently undergone open heart surgery. During the funeral services today, Mr. Tolson was given the flag that was draped on Mr. Hoover's coffin.

Mr. Hoover's social movements in later years were limited to activities in which Mr. Tolson was almost always present. The two alternated dinner engagements at each other's homes and went to race tracks in Maryland and Florida together.

His resignation will give Mr. Gray, named as acting director by President Nixon yesterday, a free hand in taking over the agency. Mr. Gray was appointed to serve until the presidential election in November. The White House said it kept politics out of the appointment of a permanent successor.

Air Service Cut
PARIS, May 4 (Reuters).—Air France cancelled 75 percent of its medium-range flights out of Paris today when ground personnel at its city airports went on strike over pay demands. Long-distance flights were leaving. Only 10 Le Bourget airports normally.



OUTING THROUGH TRAFFIC—City of San Francisco has succeeded in cutting down on the cars carrying commuters in and out of city over Golden Gate Bridge by offering motorists such enticements as better bus and lower-cost ferry service. Above, commuters head for ferry. Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge in rear.

Gov. Wallace Appears Headed Toward Victory in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama headed for victory in the Tennessee Democratic presidential primary today as he took more than a 2-1 lead over 10 rivals in the early counting.

Gov. Wallace was aided by a referendum on school busing that drew voters to the polls. Early returns showed a busing ban favored 3-1.

Gov. Wallace was the only candidate on the ballot to campaign actively in the state. Volunteer efforts were made for Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y.

At stake were 49 convention delegates.

About 600,000 of the state's two million eligible voters were expected to vote. Voters can choose any party.

Also on the Democratic preferential ballot were Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson of Washing-

ton, Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Wisconsin, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay and Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles. On the Republican ballot, President Nixon had taken opposition from Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California.

There was a threat to Gov. Wallace's domination of the delegate votes, however. The delegates are picked in separate caucuses and conventions that have been packed by McGovern workers, black women and youth. And they are bound by law to vote for the primary winner on only the first two convention ballots.

In Memphis, the state's largest city, this group is expected to pick an all-liberal and at least half-black delegation.

The busing referendum on today's ballot asked specifically whether the voters favored a constitutional amendment that would ban busing ordered solely to achieve racial balance in the public schools.

Studies Show More Problems, New Pride for Black Youths

By Stuart Auerbach
DALLAS, May 4 (WP).—The struggles of blacks to achieve equal status in America has increased the emotional problems of some youths, but has instilled a new pride in being black among children, psychiatrists reported here yesterday.

Black children now draw pictures of people who look like blacks instead of whites, a team from the University of Kansas Medical Center at Kansas City told the American Psychiatric Association. Ten years ago, black children drew pictures of people who either had no features or looked like whites.

"The inclusion of racially identifiable details seems related to the values the group places on those attributes," Dr. Jeanne E. Fish and Charlotte J. Larr reported.

"Without a positive self-image which accepts and incorporates all the physical and psychological attributes of one's self, the individual cannot make a comfortable or appropriate adjustment to any community," the report said.

While that report focused on at least one positive effect of integration, a team from the University of Florida at Gainesville told the same panel that young blacks suffered far more emotional problems than either young whites or blacks in general.

Dr. John J. Schwab and Nancy H. McGinnis blamed this on the stresses during the past 20 years as young blacks tried to win equal rights and assert their new pride.

"The young black adult group has been exposed during their formative years to the socio-cultural change that has taken place in these two decades," the University of Florida team reported.

"As young people they witnessed the turbulence of America in the 1960s and participated in the struggles accompanying desegregation. But their oppor-

Hopes Rise For 58 Lost In Idaho Mine

REIDLOGG, Idaho, May 4 (AP).—A feeling of cautious optimism was expressed by officials today for the chances of 58 miners missing in a fire that swept part of the Sunshine silver mine Tuesday, killing at least 24 men.

"We have pretty good hopes that we'll find some of the men alive," said Marvin C. Chase, the Sunshine Mining Co. vice-president and general manager of its western operations.

Rescue teams were able to clear smoke from most of the 3,700-foot level in the mine, a spokesman for the Idaho state mine inspectors' office said.

He added that the rescue crews were near a shaft that could open the way to tunnels nearly a mile beneath the surface, where the missing miners are believed to be.

Edward Adams, a federal mine inspector, reported that smoke was swirling in a mine ventilator shaft, indicating that a persistent fire may be nearby.

A mine spokesman said survivors would have access to water by using their tools to open water pipes in the shafts. He said they would have no food, however.

Mine officials cited as another hopeful sign the apparent consumption of air that was being forced into the tunnels.

Meanwhile, Lewis M. Heim, assistant director of communications in the Interior Department, said a spot safety check last March 23 showed that all infractions found in a November, 1971, inspection of the silver mine—the nation's deepest and richest—had been corrected.

Soviet Scientist Cites Variations In Moon Rocks

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI).—Lunar rock brought back from the moon by the Soviet Luna-20 mission was substantially different from that brought back by Luna-16 or Apollo missions, a Soviet scientist said today.

"Through the comparison of the samples taken by Luna-16 and Luna-20 it can be seen that there is a considerable difference in the nature of the surface rocks of marine provinces and highland regions of the moon," Alexander Vinogradov wrote in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper.

The Luna-20 mission took samples in a hilly region near the Apollonum crater.

"The rock on the whole is a loose, inequigranular material considerably lighter in color than the sample taken from the Sea of Fertility brought by Luna-16," Mr. Vinogradov said.

French Academy Elects Duke de Castries

PARIS, May 4 (UPI).—The French Academy today elected the Duke de Castries to membership in the 40-member academy. The duke, 63, made his name in the literary world by chronicling the decline of the French monarchy. He is the author of "The Testament of the Monarchy," "The Agony of the Monarchy," and "From Louis XVIII to Louis Philippe."

The duke received 17 votes against 11 for Arctic explorer Paul-Emile Victor.

Pawnshop Clerk Tells of Sale Of Murder Gun to Miss Davis

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 4 (Reuters).—A pawnshop clerk testified yesterday at Angela Davis's trial that on Aug. 5, 1970, the defendant bought from him a shotgun used 42 hours later to murder a state judge at the Marin County Courthouse.

The witness, presenting key testimony for the prosecution, said that the black militant paid \$85 for the Spanish-made gun in his San Francisco shop. The serial number on the weapon he sold her was the same as the number on the shotgun used in the courthouse fracas, in which four persons were killed, Frank Blumenthal testified before the trial jury.

Miss Davis, 28, is charged with supplying weapons used in the short-lived kidnapping attempt in which she allegedly planned to obtain hostages to force the release of "Soledad Brother" George Jackson from San Quentin Prison.

Mr. Blumenthal's testimony is considered the most significant prosecution evidence so far since it indicates that Miss Davis committed an overt act, a legal requirement if she is to be found guilty under California law.

Description of Companion
Mr. Blumenthal said Miss Davis was accompanied by "a young Negro gentleman," around 20 to 25 years old, a description roughly matching that of 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson. The state contends that Jonathan, George's brother, was with Miss Davis when the shotgun was bought.

In his opening statement to the jury on March 27, chief prosecutor Albert Harris said the state would prove that Miss Davis bought the guns and ammunition which Jonathan Jackson and two escaping San Quentin prisoners used to take control of a Marin County courtroom on Aug. 7, 1970.

Another clerk in the San Francisco pawnshop testified that Miss Davis purchased the shotgun and that he was almost certain the youth with her was Jonathan Jackson.

David Lifson said he recognized Miss Davis when she entered the pawnshop because of widespread publicity in San Francisco about her dismissal from the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He said that the youth with Miss Davis that day resembled photographs of Jonathan Jackson and that he seemed "very much interested in the gun."

Escape Plot Outlined
Earlier yesterday, Mrs. Mabel Magers testified for the prosecution that she had lent her Volkswagen sedan to Jonathan Jackson three days before the courthouse shootout.

She said she did not learn what became of it until six weeks later, when Jackson's mother, Georgia, told her that the car was at San Francisco International Airport.

The state says Miss Davis drove the Volkswagen to the airport and waited there for Jonathan Jackson to arrive with the escaping convicts and hostages, including the judge, taken from the courthouse 37 miles away.

The trial, in its ninth week, has heard 74 of the 104 prosecution witnesses. Mr. Harris said that he expects to complete the state's case in "about two weeks."

16 Congressmen Demand VOA Include Yiddish

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI).—Sixteen House members threatened yesterday to vote against any funding for the Voice of America unless its broadcasts beamed at Russia include programs in Yiddish.

Rep. Edward I. Koch, a New York Democrat, who is leader of the group, said they made the threat in a letter to Director Frank Shakespeare of USIA which operates the VOA.

Members of Congress have been trying during the past year to persuade Mr. Shakespeare to include Yiddish programs for the benefit of Russian Jews, but he has refused for "policy" reasons, Rep. Koch said.

In their letter, the Congressmen said the reasons have "never been adequately defined nor have those offered been satisfactory."

"Great numbers of Jews in the Soviet Union hold fast to their mother tongue, the Yiddish language, notwithstanding the efforts of the Soviet Union to engage in cultural genocide," Rep. Koch said.



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BMW active safety means not only the ability to survive a collision. But to avoid one. For you and for others.

GOP Unit Moves to Switch Convention to Miami Beach

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The arrangements committee of the Republican National Committee recommended unanimously today that the 1972 Republican convention be switched from San Diego to Miami Beach.

The arrangement group's resolution will go to a special meeting of the national committee tomorrow, where the switch to convention sites is expected to be formally approved.

The Miami Beach bid, formally presented today, offers the Republicans rent-free use of the Convention Center for the three-day meeting Aug. 21 to 23. The Democratic National Convention will be at the same place starting July 10.

The Miami Beach Tourist Development Association offered the Republicans \$100,000 to come to Florida. Hotels outside the area pledged an additional \$50,000 to \$70,000, a committee spokesman said.

Richard L. Herman, vice-chairman of the arrangements committee, urged the panel to accept the Miami Beach invitation, which he has been negotiating since problems arose with the San Diego site a month ago.

Belgium Gives \$5,000 To Honor Marshall

LEXINGTON, Va., May 4 (AP).—The George C. Marshall Foundation received a \$5,000 gift from the Belgian government today in appreciation of the Marshall Plan of economic aid to Europe after World War II. Dr. Walter Lorrain, Belgium's ambassador to the United States, presented the gift.

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Obituaries

Bruce Cabot, 68, U.S. Actor Who Starred in 'King Kong'

HOLLYWOOD, May 4 (UPI).—Bruce Cabot, 68, the lantern-jawed actor who co-starred in "King Kong" and played character roles until 1970, died of lung cancer yesterday.

Mr. Cabot, who underwent radiation treatment for the disease last year, was admitted in January to the Motion Picture Country House and Hospital in Woodland Hills, where he died.

He was a big, strong man whose off-screen exploits rivaled his performances on the screen. He hobnobbed with King Farouk of Egypt, skylarked with Errol Flynn and his cronies and was a fixture at the health and gambling spas of Europe.

He was also a close friend of actor John Wayne who, in later years, found roles for Mr. Cabot in most of his pictures.

Married 3 Times

Married three times, Mr. Cabot made news in 1955 when his actress wife, Francesa de Saffa, gave birth to their daughter, Alphoncina, in the midst of a divorce battle.

Mr. Cabot was born in Carlsbad, N.M., in 1903. His real name was Jacques de Bujac. Young Cabot

became a cow puncher and then worked in the oil fields of the Southwest.

For a time, he was a prizefighter. Eventually, he studied acting in Chicago.

He came to Hollywood in the early 1930s to make his screen debut as the villain in "Roadhouse Murder." He played the hero in "King Kong," which led to starring roles in a series of undistinguished pictures, including "Gloria," "Command," "Flying Devils," "Midshipman Jack" and "Last of the Mohicans."

Mr. Cabot played character roles

in better pictures, "Dodge City," "Susan and God" and "Flame of New Orleans."

Mrs. Reynolds Packard

ROME, May 4 (UPI).—Mrs. Reynolds Packard, 67, a longtime correspondent for the New York Daily News and former war correspondent for United Press, died early today in a Rome hospital.

Mrs. Packard was one of the best-known reporters in Europe during the World War II period and reportedly was the first woman received by a Pope while wearing slacks.

Among her stories were the deaths of three Popes—Pius XI, Pius XII and John XXIII. She also covered the Italian invasions of Ethiopia and Albania, the Spanish Civil War and the early phases of World War II in Italy, Germany and elsewhere.

Mrs. Packard, who was known as Feebe, had been ill for several years and entered a hospital three weeks ago.

"She did not know she was dying," her husband said. "She went out the way she wanted—smoking and drinking a cocktail."

She and her husband, who wrote "The Kansas City Milkman," formed one of Europe's liveliest reporting teams. Together, they wrote one of the first studies of the rise of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

They met in Paris, were married



Bruce Cabot in 1948

in Vienna and honeymooned in Tahiti. Together and separately, they covered stories ranging from China to North Africa.

Jose (Pepe) Samitier

BARCELONA, Spain, May 4 (AP).—Jose (Pepe) Samitier, 70, one of Spain's greatest soccer players, died today after suffering a heart attack, his family said.

Mr. Samitier was on the Spanish national team in 21 international matches as a center forward and helped Spain win a silver medal at the Antwerp Olympics in 1920.

He played for Barcelona many years and wound up his career with Real Madrid in 1943.

Quake in South Pacific

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—A large earthquake shook the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific today, the National Earthquake Information Center here reported. There were no reports of damage in the area, which is sparsely populated.

Establishment Lawyer Defends Dissenters

Unlikely Foe for Spanish Regime

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, May 4 (WP).—The Victorian waiting room is dominated by sculptured hands that reach out with a symbolism that tells a great deal about Jaime de Miralles, a 51-year-old Spanish lawyer who has incurred the wrath of the government as a defender of workers, priests, students and clandestine labor leaders charged with violating Spain's strict prohibition of political dissent and criticism.

A short man with gray hair and a sardonic wit, Mr. Miralles is an unlikely enemy of the government. He is a hero of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rebellion against the Spanish Republic, and four of his brothers died fighting for the Franco cause in the 1936-39 civil war.

He is a monarchist and a Roman Catholic lay leader and he has countless friends among the military.

Despite this, Mr. Miralles has been ordered to be tried by a military court on charges of "insulting" the civil guard, and of "illegal propaganda." The military also ordered his arrest, and he has spent a week in a cell in Carabanchel prison. He was released last week after hundreds of Spanish lawyers, supported by some military, civilian and church leaders, demanded his release.

The outcry was so widespread that the arrest was discussed by Gen. Franco and his cabinet. Informed sources said Gen. Franco himself ordered his release.

The lawyer's troubles grew out of his defense of the rights of the widow of Pedro Patino, a construction worker who was shot and killed last September

by a civil guard while distributing pamphlets urging a strike. The civil guard said that Mr. Patino was shot when the worker tried to grab his gun.

Mr. Miralles set out to prove that Mr. Patino was shot in the back, and that the civil guard tried to cover up the shooting. It was this brief that caused his arrest and possible court-martial.

Military Aroused

The Patino case has aroused the military, who control the civil guard. It has also aroused hundreds of Madrid lawyers, who not only support Mr. Miralles's allegations, but contribute to the support of Mr. Patino and his two young children.

The case is symbolic, however, of a larger struggle for civil rights and equal justice being waged by lawyers of all political views throughout Spain.

It is this nationwide confrontation that makes the lawyer's arrest and possible court-martial particularly significant.

The lawyers, often supported by judges and progressives among the military, want to end all military trials for political crimes. They also want an end to the special courts that deal with drug and sex offenders.

"We want a total reform, and a single united legal and penal code which does away with all civil courts that were created in wartime and incorporated in present legislation," Mr. Miralles said.

Two days after he was released from prison, he was elected chairman of a special committee set up by members of the Madrid bar association to defend the rights of lawyers and to pressure the government to reform the legal system. Such reforms, if adopted by the national bar association, would force the government to put them into effect or risk the powerful opposition of a majority of Spain's lawyers.

The lawyers, in effect, have moved to oust their pro-government leadership, and it seems that they will succeed in electing liberals and reformers.

Daring Legal Tactics

Mr. Miralles has become a leader of this movement because of his background and his frequently daring legal tactics. The Patino case is only one example.

Just as galling to the government was his recent defense of a Catholic priest charged with "illegal propaganda." He not only moved for a mistrial in the public order tribunal, but also denounced the trial before the canon court in Madrid. He charged that it was being conducted behind closed doors, contrary to the arrangement made between the tribunal and the priest's bishop, and that the tribunal had changed the charge from illegal assembly to illegal propaganda.

The public order tribunal, in fact, has suspended the priest's

Queen to Visit Windsors in Paris

LONDON, May 4 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, will call on the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in Paris during their state visit to France this month, Buckingham Palace said last night.

Their son Prince Charles, heir to the throne the duke gave up to marry American divorcee Wallis Warfield Simpson in 1937, may join them in the call, a palace spokesman said. He added: "It is a private family visit."

Queen Elizabeth last met her uncle, once King Edward VIII, and the duchess five years ago at a royal family ceremony in London to unveil a plaque honoring Queen Mary, the duke's mother.

Pompidou Spurs EEC

LUXEMBOURG, May 4 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou said today the time had come to go ahead with economic and monetary union in the European Common Market. Mr. Pompidou, who today completed a two-day official visit here, his talks with Premier Werner had mainly dealt European problems.

Charges Weighed In Animal Death At Milan Airport

MILAN, May 4 (UPI).—Milan's police said yesterday that they are investigating the deaths of 2 exotic animals, apparently not without care at Linate Airport, during a long May Day weekend.

The district attorney's office said that it was weighing charges of cruelty to animals.

Investigators said that dead animals included leopards, 12 mynah birds, owls and three hawks.

Some part of a shipment of animals imported from Thailand by the owner of a mini zoo located in a Milan station.

The animals arrived Saturday and were held for two days at the airport, waiting for a veterinarian to check their health and clear them for import.

Investigators said, because contract did not require it, work during the long weekend.

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Pop Musician Dies; Electrocutation Blamed

SWANSEA, Wales, May 4 (Reuters).—Pop guitarist Leslie Harvey collapsed and died on stage here today, apparently electrocuted by his microphone.

Mr. Harvey, 25, lead guitarist with the popular Stone the Crows group, was about to start a 90-minute concert at Swansea University, when he collapsed after picking up a microphone. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

The group's business manager, Peter Grant, said: "Some of the equipment was live. As soon as Leslie touched the microphone he dropped dead. The equipment has never given any trouble before."

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البريد

Rogers Sees Home

British Reportedly Told Nixon Expects SALT Pact in Moscow

By Bernard D. Mossiter

LONDON, May 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers reportedly told British leaders today that President Nixon expects to sign in Moscow an accord curbing both offensive and defensive missiles.

This was the message transmitted to newsmen by British and American sources following Mr. Rogers' talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary.

The President also expects to sign in Moscow a pact for joint U.S.-Soviet space ventures, United Press International reported, saying after the Rogers talks here. But UPI said Mr. Rogers reportedly ruled out an American-Russian accord on the missile during the Nixon trip to the Soviet capital.

American officials said they were reasonably confident that Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip to Russia would involve the signing of an accord reached through the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They pointedly declined to deny a Washington Post report that the deal would limit the United States and the Soviet Union to two anti-ballistic-missile sites each and freeze the total of land and sea-based offensive missiles.

British officials reporting on

the Rogers-Home discussions went a bit further. They indicated that the Post account was accurate in outline.

Vietnam Not Cited

The briefings thus deliberately omitted the positive and thereby obscured what was said about the deteriorating situation in Vietnam. It is known that the subject was discussed by the two foreign ministers at lunch, and presumably it came up again this afternoon when Mr. Rogers saw Prime Minister Edward Heath for nearly an hour. However, both sides harked efforts to discover what was said.

A possible clue to diplomatic action was offered by an American official. In response to a question, he suggested that Washington was not wedded to President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime in South Vietnam. He recalled that an American peace proposal—accepted by the Saigon regime—provided for Mr. Thieu's resignation just before new elections. This could be taken as a hint that Washington is considering the replacement of Mr. Thieu now as one element in a fresh peace plan.

Mr. Rogers' one-day stopover here is part of a tour described by American officials in private as a "hand-holding exercise." It is designed to reassure NATO allies that the President's Moscow trip will involve no deal or gesture that will divide the alliance.

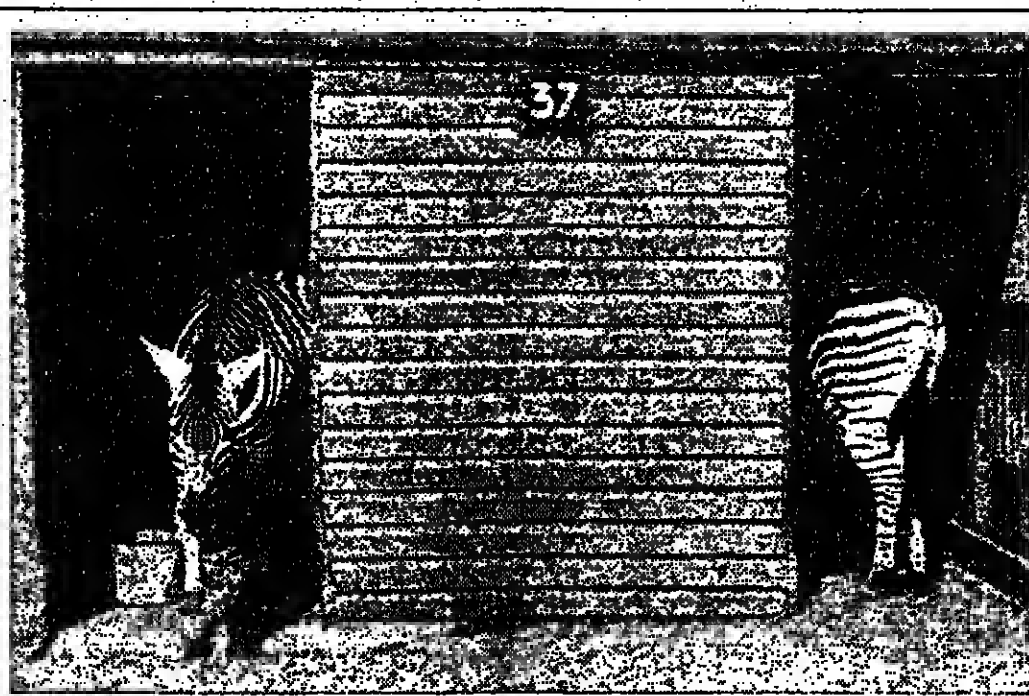
The British insist that they are not worried about having any interest of theirs dealt away behind their backs and that everything Mr. Rogers said today confirms that belief. However, the British have also expressed concern that Moscow might use the trip to suggest a division among the allies.

Agreement Stressed

Officials on both sides stressed their identity of views today on proposals for mutual and balanced reductions in Europe's military forces and the proposed conference on European security.

The British feel that no practical formula can be found to reduce NATO forces in Europe. Both nations believe that a European security conference will be held but are skeptical about its possible accomplishments.

From London, Mr. Rogers went to the NATO headquarters in Brussels. He will then go on to Bonn, Paris and Madrid. Spain is not a NATO member but the United States has bases there.



STRETCHED STRIPES—It's not an optical illusion and neither is it the world's longest zebra. But it is a cute photo by a quick thinking photographer who caught one coming out and another going in at London's Chessington Zoo recently.

Czech Regime Withholds Details

Chess Master Pachman on Trial in Prague

PRAGUE, May 4 (Reuters)—Ludek Pachman, the Czechoslovak former grand chess master and a prominent supporter of liberal reforms, went on trial this morning.

Mr. Pachman, 42, was seen entering the Prague city court and officials confirmed that the trial was taking place but declined to give details of the charges.

However, the charges are believed to be connected with an interview he gave to a Dutch

radio station some time ago. Observers here said he was probably accused of incitement and propaganda against Czechoslovakia's interests abroad, and not the more serious charge of subversion he was due to face when he was first arrested in 1969.

Mr. Pachman was accompanied by his wife when he entered the courtroom this morning and about six or seven other people were allowed in with cards for public seats. Court officials refused to allow others in and told a Western

reporter that no more seats were available.

Mr. Pachman was released from his first period of arrest at the end of 1970, and there were reports at the time that Communist party leader Gustav Husak had interceded on his behalf.

He had been on a hunger strike for six weeks and when he was released from the criminal wing of the Bohmice Hospital, he was said to have been too ill to stand trial. He was rearrested last January.

Campaign Will End Tonight

Italian Schools Closed as Election Nears

ROME, May 4 (AP)—Nine million Italian students got an extra week of vacation today as politicians stumped the country in the final two days of campaigning for parliamentary elections on May 7 and 8.

Students were given eight days of vacation so that their schools could be set up as polling stations.

Police throughout the country were on the alert to prevent violence by extremist groups.

In Milan, police sources said that 15 politicians and industrialists had been given special protection after the discovery of lists of kidnap victims prepared by the Red Brigades, Italy's leftist urban guerrillas who want to disrupt the elections.

Prospective Victims

According to the sources, prospective victims included two top executives of Fiat, Italy's huge automobile company. The Red Brigades reportedly wanted to match the kidnapping of Oberdan Salustro, the Fiat executive abducted and slain by leftist guerrillas in Argentina.

Meanwhile, in Genoa yesterday, Italian police raided another urban guerrilla hideout, seizing a large supply of arms.

Three persons, identified as members of the leftist extremist group 23d of October, were arrested on charges of trafficking in arms.

Police seized two trunks filled with more than 50 rifles, pistols and submachine guns, all said to have been stolen.

Latest public opinion polls showed that millions of electors had not decided how to vote. Other indications pointed to an unprecedented boost for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. The various polls disagreed in

their forecasts for the Communists. Some predicted losses and others gains.

The Christian Democrats have said in their campaign that they would choose their coalition partners on the basis of vote results.

The choice, they say, is between the conservative Liberals and the Socialists, who want a political role for the Communists.

The campaign will end at midnight tomorrow. Voting will start at 7 a.m. Sunday and end at 2 p.m. Monday. Results are expected to be known by Tuesday morning.

Anti-Fascist Concert

MILAN, May 4 (Reuters)—The chorus and orchestra of

Milan's La Scala Opera House have decided to hold a special "musical manifestation" to protest resurgent Fascism in Italy.

The decision, made at a meeting last night of the theater's artists and workers, has the support of Italy's three major trade union confederations.

In a communiqué the opera house employees said that the concert was intended to unite the worlds of art and labor "in the struggle against resurgent Fascist thuggery and the danger of reaction, which threatens reforms indispensable for the democratic development of the country."

The communiqué said that the concert would be held later in the month.

Naples Court Sentences 221 For Faking Drivers' Licenses

NAPLES, May 4 (AP)—A Naples court last night imposed sentences on 221 defendants convicted of charges growing out of a nationwide scandal concerning faked driving licenses.

In one of the largest trials in the city's history, doctors, engineers, civil servants and owners of car-driving schools were charged with selling driving licenses without tests to anyone willing to pay from \$170 to \$510 for them.

Police said that they uncovered the racket after a series of road accidents involving nearly blind motorists with licenses describing them as having excellent eyesight.

The court dropped charges against 53 of the original 274 defendants for lack of evidence.

The others were found guilty of bribery and faking official documents.

The heaviest terms were for Luigi Geri, 38, an engineer in charge of the state-required driving test, and Sabato Boccia, 35, and Giuseppe Frate, 42, described as the racket's masterminds. They each were sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$510.

Six of 20 doctors on trial were acquitted. The others were sentenced to eight months each in jail. Most defendants, including some holders of the faked licenses, drew 16-month terms and fines of \$102 each.

The trial lasted five months. Investigations in the case started in spring, 1967, in Rome, Naples, Sicily and many other areas in southern Italy.

French Lead In W. German Neighbor Poll

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, May 4 (UPI)—The West Germans like the French most of all their neighbors, a public opinion poll shows.

The Wicket Institute said that it took a representative poll asking, "Which of our border neighbors do you like most of all?"

Twenty-six percent favored the French, the institute said. The Austrians were the next best liked with 23 percent, followed by the Swiss, with 18 percent.

Of the remainder, 14 percent favored the Dutch; 10 percent, the Danes; 5 percent, the Belgians; and 4 percent, the citizens of Luxembourg. Four percent were undecided.

Mao Quotes Lose Something In a Collection by Russians

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP)—A book of quotations from Chairman Mao is on sale in Moscow, but it is not a sign of conciliation between the Soviet Union and China.

The book is a collection of 137 quotations from Mao Tse-tung since 1935, which the Soviet press says serve to "unmask the present policy of the Maoist group."

The cover of the small paperback is muddy gold, not the vivid red with which the Chinese chairman's authorized and inspirational quotations are bound.

Titled "What They Don't Talk About in Peking," the booklet is published by the Soviet press agency Novosti and costs about 8 cents.

Austria Angered By Kidnapping at Czech Frontier

VIENNA, May 4 (UPI)—Austria yesterday demanded the release of a man who was shot at and dragged from Austrian territory into Czechoslovakia by Czechoslovak border guards.

The incident occurred Tuesday at the Austro-Czech border station of Drasenhofen, 38 miles north of Vienna on the highway to Brno.

A traveler identified by Austrian border officials as Jaromir Masaryk was shot at by Czechoslovak border guards and dragged into Czechoslovakia after he had fainted, officials said. The officials said that Mr. Masaryk had a South African passport.

Mr. Masaryk told Austrian border officials that he intended to meet his wife in the Czechoslovak side of the border. After he stood there for about two hours, he was joined by a woman who apparently wanted to head back toward Austria. Czechoslovak border guards then opened fire without warning. Austrian authorities believe that Mr. Masaryk was a Czechoslovak emigrant who left for South Africa after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of his country.

Envoy Kennedy in Spain

MADRID, May 4 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization David Kennedy and Spanish Commerce Minister Enrique Fontana Codina had a 60-minute talk here today in which both studied the present commercial exchanges between the two countries. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Fontana Codina also discussed commercial and financial measures adopted recently by the U.S. government and its repercussions. Spain is not a member of NATO.

The book also attacks the Chinese for opening contacts with the United States. "The present leadership of the Communist party of China is carrying out the line of drawing closer to the U.S.A. under conditions of strengthening the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist course of foreign policy," the book says.

Ideals, Preachings

It quotes Chairman Mao as having said in 1964 that he was "thrown into the revolution by unknown reasons" and in 1957 that "I myself am a bourgeois intellectual, entered the bourgeois educational establishment and the 'environment' was bourgeois. And we were busy there in different ideological things. I was preaching the idealism of Kant. Would you say that this is petty bourgeois?"

These quotations show, according to the book, that Chairman Mao's background is suspect.

Other quotes are said to show that the Chinese chairman is an intellectual, a dictator, a warmonger, and an imperialist and is carrying on an "unprincipled flouting with imperialism."

To sum it up, the last Mao quotation is from 1962: "For the shortcomings and mistakes in our work in these years, first of all and above all the Central Committee bears responsibility and in the Central Committee I bear the responsibility above all."

Zaire Is Sending Troops and Arms To Aid Burundi

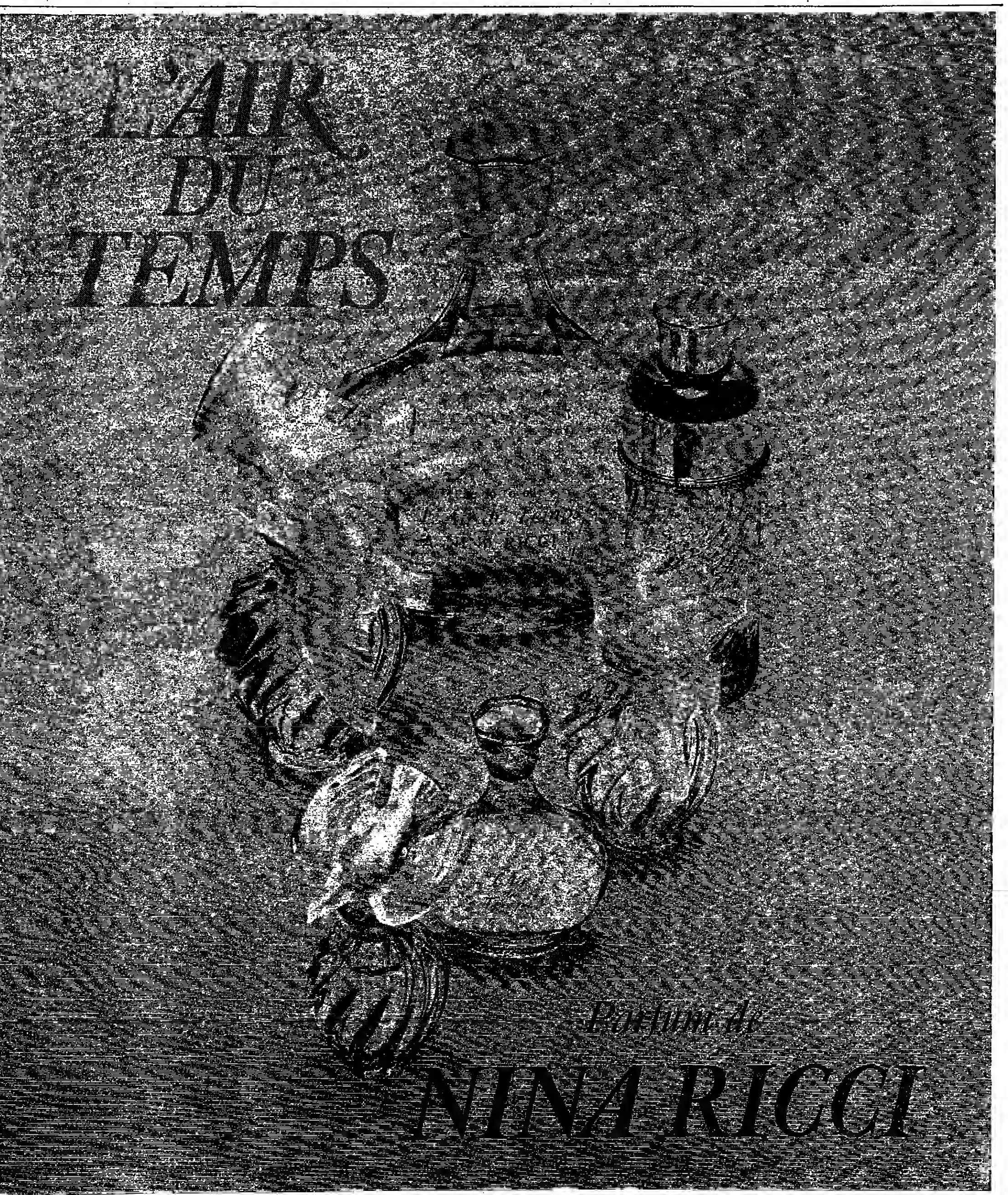
KINSHASA, May 4 (Reuters)—Zaire said yesterday that it is sending a company of troops to neighboring Burundi at the invitation of its president, Michel Micombero, to help "overcome agents of imperialism."

Several hundred persons in Burundi were killed last week and in an attempted coup aimed at installing "a pro-imperialist, anti-populist regime," according to the Burundi radio.

Madradele Tanzi, director of Zaire's Political Bureau, said Zaire would provide the Burundi Army with ammunition and put fighter aircraft and other "needed elements" at its disposal.

After referring to Burundi's help to Zaire (then Congo-Kinshasa) in 1967 in its fight against "white mercenaries," the spokesman said that President Mobutu Sese Seko "has agreed to lend assistance to his Burundi counterpart in reciprocity."

Mr. Madradele said Zaire has taken in 4,000 refugees from Burundi. The government is informing the United Nations high commissioner for refugees of the situation, he said.



The Alaska Pipeline: Not Now

Sometime in May, as things look now, Secretary of the Interior Morton will announce his decision on the Alaskan pipeline. This project, designed to carry oil from the rich fields on Alaska's Northern Slope to year-round ports on the state's southern coast, has been more thoroughly studied than any other pipeline ever proposed. Yet some questions, key ones in our judgment, remain unanswered and on the record before him the secretary should refuse to grant the permit for the pipeline's construction.

The argument that has been made against this project is almost solely an environmental one. The line would run from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, through miles of uninhabited tundra and mountain ranges and across rivers and streams, in an area essentially untouched by man.

That its construction would change this area, one of the last remaining large pieces of wilderness under the American flag, cannot be denied. That its mere existence after the construction crews have departed would change things is unquestioned. How much the change would be is open to debate and the new, elaborate environmental impact statement prepared by the Department of the Interior might have triggered that debate except for the statement's great length and inaccessibility even to the groups most concerned. Nevertheless, that statement makes it clear that the change, even if held to the minimum now technically possible, would be substantial and, if a major error such as a pipeline break occurred, could be monumental.

That, in itself, is sufficient reason to give the secretary pause before granting this permit to build this pipeline in this place at this time. It might not be sufficient reason to refuse to grant that permit if the country was in desperate need of the oil and if there were no alternatives. But the country, in our judgment, is not that desperate and there is an alternative. The current application for the permit and the record accompanying it simply do not make out a case to the contrary.

The basic argument for building the pipeline now, as we understand it, is to reduce American dependence on foreign oil in the years ahead, a dependence that is constantly increasing and that has obvious economic and foreign policy implications. The extent of that reduction in dependence is in dispute largely because estimates of how much oil the nation will need a decade hence differ. But using the figures most favorable to this

pipeline, its construction would reduce the amount of oil the United States would have to have in 1980 from the Eastern Hemisphere from 10 times as much as it gets now to six times as much. That difference, it seems to us, is not sufficient to justify an all-out effort to bring in the Northern Slope oil regardless of the environmental costs involved.

Even if it were, the fact that there is an alternative ought to be given more serious consideration by American officials than it has been so far. The Canadian government is greatly interested in building a gas pipeline from that same area in the Far North through the Mackenzie Valley into the center of the continent. It is also greatly interested, if the comments made here last month by the Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources are any indication, in having the two pipeline projects joined into one. The objections to this, so far as we can tell, are that a pipeline across Canada would cost more and take longer to build. But it would pose substantially fewer risks to the environment in that the Canadian line would avoid, rather than cut through, major earthquake zones and eliminate the necessity for shipping the oil in tankers down the continent's West Coast. The inherent risks of an oil pipeline in an earthquake zone and a tanker going through the West Coast fishing areas are obvious.

If we are right in our judgment about the degree of dependence on foreign nations involved in oil needs, the time advantages of building across Alaska are irrelevant. But even if we are wrong, another factor enters in. It has been widely reported that some of the oil companies which own large parts of the Northern Slope field are negotiating to sell that oil to Japan once the pipeline is built. If that is true, the whole dependence argument seems to us to have been wiped out as a fraud.

Putting all these things together, it is clear that Secretary Morton ought to reject the pipeline application. At the least, he has an obligation to explore fully the feasibility of the Canadian route and then to report fully to the American public on his findings. Too much of the fragile nature of Alaska's wilderness and of the waters of Canada's West Coast is at stake to do otherwise. Time is not of the essence in this situation; correctness of judgment is, for the damage once done by the construction of a pipeline across that vast area can never be undone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Takeovers in Canada

Canada has projected a surprisingly modest first step toward greater control of its own economy by means of government procedures for screening foreign bids to take over Canadian businesses. The limited nature of the move reflects Canada's sharp debate about foreign investment and the Liberal government's cautious approach to legislation on this subject.

Following an exhaustive government study of foreign investment and the problems it could pose for Canadian sovereignty, Prime Minister Trudeau's cabinet has at last decided to act, for the present, only on business takeovers. Even at the accelerated rate of recent years, takeovers usually amount to less than 20 percent of direct foreign investment in Canada; but politically they are the most sensitive form.

Takeovers will not be banned by the new bill but the prospective foreign buyer of a firm worth more than \$250,000, or earning annual revenues exceeding \$3 million, must

demonstrate that the takeover "will result in significant benefit to Canada." The government has intervened previously in specific instances to halt takeovers by American interests. Now it will have machinery for the systematic review of all major takeover bids.

The Conservative and New Democratic parties have attacked the bill for not going far enough to impose Canadian control over foreign firms or to expand Canadian participation and ownership. But while responding to a rising tide of economic nationalist sentiment, the government did not want to frighten off the large-scale American investment that has contributed so much to Canada's industrial development and high living standards.

Mr. Trudeau's prudent approach should frighten no one while giving the government an additional instrument for encouraging Canadians to greater participation in their country's development.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Factor in Negotiations

Since it is obvious that Mr. Nixon could not go to Moscow on May 22 if the military situation turned into an outright disaster, the American side does not deny that it is counting on a certain moderating influence of Moscow on Hanoi. But no one in Washington believes the Soviets are willing or able to stop the North Vietnamese offensive. The North Vietnamese breakthrough is from now on a new factor adding to the negotiation file an element that might well lead Hanoi to buy on its own account the American proposals it rejected in 1971: standstill cease-fire, deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces, exchange of prisoners. This is just an assumption, but it is being made in official American circles, which notice with pleasure that Le Duc Tho did

not mention the seven-point plan of the Viet Cong on his return to Paris. What reception could the United States give such a proposal? —From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Explosive Mideast Ingredients

Whether or not President Sadat thinks a war is coming in the next 12 months, his speeches do help to illuminate the dangerous sterility of the present situation. American initiative is totally discredited; UN initiative hardly ranks any higher; Resolution 242 has been finally torpedoed by Israel and its sponsors have nothing to put in its place. Neither an excessively confident Israel nor an excessively despairing Egypt can be regarded as anything but an explosive ingredient.

—From *the Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1897
BREMEN—The launching of the new twin-screw steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said to be the largest steamer in the world, took place at the Vulkan Works yesterday in the presence of Emperor Wilhelm II and a numerous suite. It was built for the New York service of the North German Lloyd in Bremen. The newest "ocean greyhound" is 646 feet long. Its registered tonnage is 13,800, while its displacement is over 20,000 tons.

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1922
NEW YORK—Federal District Judge J.C. Hutchinson of Houston, Texas, has ruled that it is illegal for American vessels to carry liquor, even outside the three-mile limit. The ruling violates the contention that American ships may open their bars when they have passed this limit. Should the judge's decision be sustained by the higher courts, shipowners say that it will certainly be a death-blow to American passenger service.



No Veterinary in the House

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—Italy approaches its most crucial election in a quarter of a century with curious insistence on repeating past events, slightly off beat. Perhaps the only comparable vote in the relatively short history of the Italian Republic was that of 1948.

The stakes are certainly similar—continuation of a viable democratic system dominated by the Catholic center and backed by the United States, or of that system crumbling eventually into a political combination guided by the powerful Communist party, largest in West Europe.

In 1948 the challenge was openly acknowledged by both Washington and Moscow. They spent millions supporting their clients here and encouraged their propaganda to maneuver openly. This time although the same confrontation exists in fact, nobody mentions it. There is discreet absence of admitted external interest and the campaign is based on internal policy factors.

Intense Concern

Yet there remains intense foreign concern with this balloting which is of enormous importance to the strategic future of the Mediterranean and of "Europe" because of Italy's ties to NATO and the Common Market.

As is often the case with intelligent, cynical Italy, which seems frequently to have discovered a way of governing itself with no government at all, hope of effective democratic administration seemed lost by last spring. Yet, as is also often the case, Italy fooled both others and itself.

Almost every contemporary problem exists here. There are the juxtaposed problems of a developed, industrialized north and an underdeveloped south needing capital injections. Italy still contains two civilizations neither of which accepts the other. While venerating both the outmoded Adam Smith and the outmoded Karl Marx, it can replace neither.

Yet, seeming paralyzed by this paradox and threatened with the same kind of apparent violence that produced Fascism fifty years ago, the country was suddenly galvanized by a regional election last June emphasizing the dangers of neo-fascism. Since then a subtle power contest shaped up.

On July 21, 1971, I wrote: "The United States has decided as a matter of policy that its interest will best be served in Italy by revivification of a unified Christian Democratic [center] party. Therefore it is determined to help press for that party's reorganization prior to the parliamentary elections."

Invincibly this determination appears to have been reflected in this land which yearly respects strength. Last December, much to the surprise of everyone but especially of Moscow, Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat, was elected president—without, for their astonishment, needing to rely on the Communists for support.

Since then there has been a Christian Democratic revival. In two months they have moved from despair, anticipating a massive loss of parliamentary seats, to a hope of holding most of their present number of deputies. The threat of menacing extremist gains, especially on the far right, has considerably dimi-

ished and, to the left, the Communists are on the defensive. The violence of Maoist youth groups seems only to have strengthened the central political core that extremists wish to destroy. Now even the Vatican, largely muted in local politics since the era of Pope John XXIII, has been speaking ever more loudly for the center. And the Christian Democrats have swayed from left toward moderate right for the first time in years.

Minds Made Up

The traditional prejudices of Italians, with their incomparable experience, has been to oppose central government which so often was sponsored from abroad. At times it has seemed impos-

WASHINGTON—In one of the most fateful and uncertain votes of recent years, an almost evenly divided West German Bundestag will shortly be asked to ratify the treaties Chancellor Brandt has negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw. Relations with these countries have been so improved that the West German chancellor has been warmly received in both former enemy capitals. His initiatives have been widely welcomed and he has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Agreement has been reached among the four occupying powers and the German authorities which could finally settle the problem of Berlin. But all this and the forthcoming vote. If the treaties are defeated, a chain of unfortunate events will be unleashed that could check and perhaps reverse the trend toward settlement of East-West differences.

A provision of prime importance in the treaties is the acceptance by West Germany of the Oder-Neisse line as the permanent western border of Poland. The Potsdam Conference of July, 1945, permitted Poland to assume administrative responsibilities for former German territories up to that line but left the final determination to the peace settlement, which 27 years later has still not taken place.

Led to Fears

This lack of legal settlement has kept alive an unrealistic hope among expellees from the lost territory and other Germans that the de facto boundary might be changed. This has led to fear of German revanchism in Eastern Europe, and undermines stability.

The United States, as well as the European countries, East and West, have a profound interest in the final acceptance of the existing border. Everyone will benefit from a relaxation of tensions and fears.

With ratification of the treaties, the people of Poland and other Eastern European countries will feel more secure and be less apprehensive about West Germany. When Poles feel threatened by West Germany, they turn to Moscow for protection. As they feel more secure, their natural and historic desire to look toward the West will be encouraged.

Moscow has indicated that it will not make any additional concessions to secure ratification. A cold period of Bonn-East European relations or even East-West

sible to govern this country and at other times unnecessary. But the people now appear suddenly to have made up their minds that the job is required and only they can do it.

The vote comes Sunday and the last minute resurgence apparently favors the center. Only when the ballots are counted can it be ascertained whether this tide started too late.

At desperate moments in the past, it has been said of modern Italy: "It can be compared to a centaur, which, when ill, doesn't know whether to call for a doctor or a veterinarian." A similar illness 50 years ago produced the brutal veterinarian ministrations of Mussolini. This time a doctor is preferred.

Giving Brandt a Chance

By W. Averell Harriman

WASHINGTON—In one of the most fateful and uncertain votes of recent years, an almost evenly divided West German Bundestag will shortly be asked to ratify the treaties Chancellor Brandt has negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw. Relations with these countries have been so improved that the West German chancellor has been warmly received in both former enemy capitals. His initiatives have been widely welcomed and he has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Agreement has been reached among the four occupying powers and the German authorities which could finally settle the problem of Berlin. But all this and the forthcoming vote. If the treaties are defeated, a chain of unfortunate events will be unleashed that could check and perhaps reverse the trend toward settlement of East-West differences.

With the repudiation of the treaties, the possibility of further progress would be lost. There would be no European security conference. Negotiations for a mutual balanced reduction of forces in Europe, the best way to bring U.S. troops home, would be stalled. The failure of West Germany to relieve tensions by ratifying the treaty its government had negotiated would increase support in Congress for the Mansfield amendment requiring large unilateral withdrawals of U.S. forces in Europe, an unwise way to reduce our presence.

U.S. Influence Lacking

This administration has been ambivalent about the Brandt Ostpolitik and has not put its full influence behind it. It has evidently been fearful that a decrease in tension might reduce NATO solidarity. But the effect on the Warsaw Pact would be at least as great. In any event, the purpose of NATO is not the structure itself but to add to security. Settlement of areas of conflict further that goal. The administration has seemed so wrapped up in the meetings in Peking and Moscow that it has neglected our vital interests in other European relationships.

The Christian Democratic party in West Germany is using the treaty vote to attempt to bring down the Brandt government and bring itself to power. It is shameful to permit domestic politics to upset vital European progress. The Christian Democrats' failure to muster the necessary absolute majority by just two votes in last week's vote of no-confidence still leaves the situation precarious for Brandt who must obtain an absolute majority.

The Christian Democrats have taunted Brandt over lack of American support for his Ostpolitik. Certainly the United States should bring strong pressure quietly but firmly on the Christian Democrats making plain our concern over their opposition

French Murder Case Tries Justice System

By James Goldborough

PARIS—A routine investigation into the murder of a 18-year-old girl in the mining town of Bruay, in Artois, has turned into a confrontation between two of France's most powerful institutions, the *notaire*, and the *juge d'instruction*.

Because of the forces involved, the murder of Brigitte Dewivre last April 6 in a field behind her home has become the most prominent murder case here in years. And the center of attention is not the silent schoolgirl, but a strong, silent *notaire*, a tower of respectability in his community; and a peppery, talkative little judge from nearby Béthune, who had the *notaire* arrested, and so far has resisted the considerable pressures being brought to free him.

To understand the prominence being given this case—why it has dominated the front pages of the national press for almost a month—something must be known of the forces involved. The *notaire*, in France, has its roots in the scribes of antiquity, evolved under the Roman law and emerged in its present shape at the Revolution. Trained as a lawyer, the *notaire* eventually touches every citizen's life, whether by officiating at his marriage, authenticating his deeds and trusts or settling his wills and estates. In rural communities, the *notaire* is one of the notables, that small body of men of note—once designated by the king—which runs things.

Notaire Jailed

Only in this case the *notaire*, Pierre Leroy, 37-year-old Rotarian and sportsman, is in jail, indicted for the mutilation and murder of Miss Dewivre. The man who put him there, Judge Henri Pascal, 51, has focused attention as never before on the role of the *juge d'instruction*.

The office of *juge d'instruction*, or investigating magistrate, dates from the Revolution, but it, like the *notaire*, also has its origins in antiquity. French jurisprudence states that the jurisdiction is descended from the traditional practices of the Roman Catholic Church. For this reason, perhaps, the *juge d'instruction* has the reputation of being a prosecutor, although he is nothing of the kind.

He is one of the institutions that distinguish French civil law from Anglo-Saxon common law. He is investigator, fact-finder and indicting body rolled into one. But he is, above all, a judge, by definition impartial, and his role is only to recommend accusation and trial of those he believes likely to be guilty.

The only similar thing in common law would be the grand jury, though it is a much more passive body. It is also the *juge*.

d'instruction who gives civil courts their reputation for pre-suming guilt rather than innocence; this because the *juge d'instruction* represents a kind of preliminary trial, screening out the obviously innocent before hand.

In the Bruay case, Mr. Leroy was questioned because his name was seen near the scene of the crime and Brigitte was seen going to a man shortly before her death. Under questioning, Mr. Leroy's alibi showed several inaccuracies. Judge Pascal ordered him held in preventive detention, though the *notaire* continues to proclaim his innocence.

That was three weeks. Since then many voices have been raised to protest. Mr. Leroy's innocence. To begin with, fellow notables came forward to vouch for his character. The French *notaire* itself, a body of men of note, began to work for his release. At one point a simple-minded working-man confessed the crime, bringing what Monde called ironically the general "relief" that the "natural order of society" was being maintained and that a worker, not a notable, was guilty. Unfortunately for the natural order of things, the confession was a hoax.

But it was obvious that the French establishment was uncomfortable. A former Justice Minister wrote an article asking, "Our justice just?" Finally, last weekend, the *procureur de la République*—the prosecutor's office—requested, as he may, Mr. Leroy's release.

Judge Pascal, as he may be turned down the prosecutor, who is his superior. The strain of the little judge was showing. He called a press conference to explain his position. "There has been a case," he said, "where the accused played in jail three or four months and then confessed. It is easy to criticize the judge, but in the end he is shown to have been right."

TV Documentary

All this had an extraordinary effect on the nation. French television decided to do a documentary on the situation. Just how powerful was the *juge d'instruction* that he could turn down the public prosecutor, which is hardly the body that usually urges liberty for the some 10,000 persons held at any time in preventive detention, awaiting trial. When the *juge d'instruction*, as Balzac wrote, "the most powerful man in France, more powerful even than Louis XIV." Judge Pascal dismissed such notions at his press conference. "We are alone," he said. "We must decide things with our consciences. It is with my soul and my conscience that I have decided that Mr. Leroy stays in jail."

Of course if Mr. Leroy were a *notaire* hardly anybody would have noticed that he is in jail. The fact that he is a *notaire* finally brought to the public the true nature of preventive detention.

In a country where there is a habit of preventive detention, a serious matter, especially if it is unfairly applied. Judge Pascal means to apply it fairly and has run up against the establishment. But what of those thousands of others waiting away from jail, many still unaccused. Justice Minister René J. introduced reforms two years ago to liberalize preventive detention, but they never have been applied. The fact is that this preventive detention is supposed to be an exceptional measure, has become ordinary. It has taken the detention of an exceptional person to bring the system to light.

Letters

Words

Surely, with all the richness of the English language, a better label for women jockeys (JETT, May 4) could be found than "jockeyettes." Not only is the word inelegant, but it carries a questionable tone—like a female version of the thimblelike men sometimes wear. The British may chide Americans for their use of the English language, but...

R. LITTLE, Paris.

All Aboard!

Regarding the news about Amtrak (JETT, April 29-30), the Senate should have fined Roger Lewis (President of Amtrak) and not just cut down his salary. If this executive was allegedly not efficient on \$129,000 a year he can only get worse on \$60,000. Amtrak should send a group of

men to France to learn to the SNCF how to run a railroad. Using imagination, modern technique and good promotion, they have built up an excellent system of communication all over France so have the other Western European countries.

It is a disgrace that our United States still has the backward and inefficient system of public transportation.

BENEDICT SAPHIRE, Fresno-St. Raphael, France.

Lucie Noel

I am sure that those of you knew Lucie Noel at the paper would want to add to her obituary a note of affection and gratitude for her extraordinary kindness, courtesy and discretion, to say nothing of her courage, which was immense.

MARY HUME, Paris.

LONDON

Musical 'Gone With the Wind'

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, May 4 (UPI)—That last night's opening of "Gone With the Wind" should have been greeted by mixed notices in this morning's papers seems, all in all, curiously appropriate.

There is much to admire in this monster musical; but much, too, where imaginative and adventurous concept has run ahead of realistic assessment of what can be accomplished in a mere three hours on a mere stage, and in a mere theater, even so commodious a house as the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

The problem with "Gone With the Wind," as theater, is one of both substance and scope: pageantry, panorama, history—and drama. It first appeared as a theater piece in Tokyo, of all places, where it ran for nine hours. The present musical, directed by Joe Layton, and with music and lyrics by Harold Rome, is an adaptation of that production, also originally seen in Tokyo, with the running time reduced to four hours.

Reduction to the present three hours was assisted, according to Layton's wife, the actress Evelyn Rossell, by the fact that "hello,"

in Japanese comes out something like "May the white blossoms of your mother's kindness fall on your Sunday dinner." American English is less circumlocutory, even 19th-century Georgian.

Familiarity

A second problem is familiarity. Just about everybody has read Margaret Mitchell's novel, or has seen the MGM film, or both, and knows Scarlett, Rhett, Ashley and Melanie as Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. And almost everybody has a cinematic recollection of the burning of Atlanta.

What to leave out? What to cut? Layton has, astonishingly, cut very little, probably not enough. There is much ingenious telescoping, assisted by miracles of scene shifting. The basic concept is a human drama played out onstage against a kaleidoscopic background of Civil War. The result is a triumph of choreographic counterpoint, so stunning, however, as an example of directorial fancy and virtuosity that the drama is sometimes lost in its own restless setting.

This is not only a uniquely choreographic musical—not surprising in so accomplished a choreographer as Layton; it is also

uncommonly operatic in the sense that music is almost continuous, as background, orchestral and choral, when not in the throats of the principals themselves. It is evocative music, shrewdly paced and tastefully scored; but it lacks

the memorable melodies urgently required in this instance to put the principals on even terms with stagecraft and choreography.

The Principals

Not that the principals don't do well with what Rome has given them, or that what he has given them does not fall engagingly upon the ear. June Ritchie, as Scarlett, on stage almost the entire evening, is only a moderate singer; but she turns in a brilliantly and mercifully bitchy characterization, and for a girl born in Blackpool and raised in Manchester she sounds incredibly Georgian.

Harve Presnell, her Rhett But-

ler, an American opera singer, has looks, charm and voice, but not quite the mature abrasive toughness and insolent self-possession that made Gable's Rhett so memorable. The remainder of a large company is uniformly well cast.

It is probably a mistake to introduce a live horse for Scarlett and Rhett's getaway from burning Atlanta—as splendid a conflagration, by the way, as any since Nero's. Horses belong in the circus—with sawdust. Last night's nag rose to the occasion in the time-honored fashion, brought down the house, and trotted off, leaving the outskirts of Atlanta most hazardously booby-trapped.



Harve Presnell as Rhett Butler, June Ritchie as Scarlett.

Irving Marder: Debasing an Art

PARIS (UPI)—The comic-strip world of innocent merriment, a world of mischievous children and clean-funbed, strong-jawed heroes whose expletives are limited to words like "Gosh!" and "Gee whiz," has been invaded by evil-minded interlopers. No kidding.

A bookshop near the Sorbonne, which specializes in university texts, also sells over the counter "comic books," most of them originating in the United States, that are overtly (ostensibly would perhaps be a better word) obscene. Some are labeled "Adults Only" and some are not. Colorful but crudely drawn, they appear to be aimed mainly at adolescents. At a quick glance you might overlook them among a pile of "Mitt and Jeff" or "Popeye" books.

But a closer look is guaranteed to curl your hair. Among the most revolting is one of several illegitimate offerings of Superman. "Captain Guts Comics," issue No. 2, is subtitled, "Captain Guts Smashes Black Power!" Captain Guts is a caricature of an All-American hero; the book is emblazoned with such phrases as "For God and Country" and an American eagle holding aloft a banner inscribed, "In God We Trust."

Walking along a metropolitan street and looking rather downcast, he encounters a shapely Negro girl and thinks, (in a bubble caption), "She's black! Pant! Gasp! Must be a prostitute!"

He darts into a nearby saloon, gulps a beer and changes into Captain Guts, an awesome figure of sexual vitality. He can also fly. He takes off after his prey and is about to close in when he is confronted by her protectors—a gorilla-like quartet called the Black Phantom Elite Party. He destroys them by a stratagem that, apart from its absurdity, cannot be described in a general circulation newspaper.

In the second episode he encounters the girl again: "I am no longer Ambrosia Sweetmeat, common hussy of the ghetto streets. Now you must face the wrath of... the Phantom Queen." A tremendous battle ensues before she is conquered. The drawing, though crude, is sexually explicit, and the dialogue bubbles are full of four-letter words.

Another of these books, originating in Berkeley, Calif., but printed and distributed in Europe by Paranaid, in Holland, features the adventures of Coochy Coochy. Coochy is a bawdy, against a bevy of hot Nasty women, Coochy Coochy meets "The Gorilla Women of the Third Reich." Abducted by two of them in a fast car, he is told, "Fran Hildgard is interested in meeting potent individuals with such

high-spirited character, like yourself!" They take him to a carnival site. "Deep underneath the midway, Coochy meets Frau Hildgard and finds hundreds of well-trained, loyal women, each chosen for her virility and patiently waiting for the cultivation of the perfect genes for the 'Master Race!'" After that it gets even sillier.

On the back cover an artist figure, looking up from his drawing board with a leer, asks: "Are you harboring a powerful sexual attraction for cute little cartoon characters?" Above that is a thought-balloon with the caption "When you buy a Coochy Coochy comic you're not getting just a silly-ass funnybook... but your share in a dream." The balloon encloses a drawing of goose-stepping soldiers in Prussian-like uniforms.

Sickest of all these books, perhaps, is one published in Berkeley by East-Gasp Ego-Funnies. (It seems not at all unlikely that these are all produced by the same company.) This one is called "Binky Brown Meets the Holy Virgin Mary." On the cover a Virgin figure is holding Binky's head as he sits astride a long serpent. "Speak, my son," she says. He replies: "But—my thoughts—no! Impure thoughts—no!"

A note inside the front cover says, "Dealers are instructed, under pain of mortal sin, not to sell it to [children]. It's probably a venial sin even to sell this comic to adults." This is amply borne out by the contents, the tone of which is set by the opening incident: Little Binky is playing ball on the stairs and the ball goes astray. "Sweet Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" says his mother. "You've destroyed the Madonna!"—fragments of the statuette lie on the floor.

Subsequently, Binky has his first orgasm, thinks impure thoughts about the nuns at his school, and asks difficult questions in class: "Can't Molesms or, uh, Jewish people go to Heaven and get to see God even if they're good?" The teacher replies: "Those who through their own grave fault do not know that the Catholic Church is the true church, or know it but refuse to join, cannot be saved!"

Some days later the teacher informs the class that Kathy Ploss, on whom Binky has a crush, is about to undergo major surgery. And so "the misguided little bastard prayed till his knees ached," and Kathy recovered.

The cumulative effect of these books, like most pornography, is not titillation but tedium. The drawing is inept, the stories infantile. And they're not funny. They have merely debased a great popular-art form.

Waverley Root

Despite the Stench, People Like It

ASAFETIDA is known to most persons in the Western world chiefly as a means of playing stupid practical jokes based on its putrid odor, which has been described variously as resembling that of onions or garlic, unbearably intensified.

The smell resulting from the sulfurous organic compounds it contains is so much more repugnant than these comparisons would suggest that it is scarcely realized that the substance which emits such a stench could possibly be acceptable as food. Nevertheless, not only has asafetida been so used (and is still so used), but in ancient times it was granted extravagant praise. In a more recent period, Dumas wrote that asafetida "has a repugnant odor which affects Europeans strongly; Asiatics, on the contrary, eat it with pleasure, and use it so extensively that sometimes the air one breathes, in a place where it is consumed, is infected by it."

Asafetida is a native of Iran, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, a plant of the family of Umbelliferae (like carrots and parsley), which grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet, and takes four years to become sufficiently mature to yield the gum which is the form in which it has been most widely used in cooking. An incision is made in the stem close to the top of the root, from which oozes a pearly white sap, hardening quickly to a pinkish and then reddish-brown nearly liquid gum. The nearest relative in Europe to asafetida, (*Ferula foetida*), is the so-called giant fennel (*Ferula communis*), native to the Mediterranean area, which reaches a

height of 8 to 10 feet, and, so far as I know, is not used for food.

The word asafetida is derived from the Persian *asa* (masaic, resin, gum), which became *asa* in medieval Latin, plus the classical Latin *foetida*, stinking. Despite this frank description, it was not only prized as a condiment in ancient times, but was considered something of a panacea in medicine. Among other things, it was recommended as a stimulant for anemic people, was supposed to rid the intestinal tract of worms, and was prescribed as an anti-spasmodic in cases of hysteria and nervous ailments. Modern medicine agrees that it has carminative and anti-spasmodic qualities, and it is still used in pharmacy.

Nureyev to Dance For Canadian Ballet

TORONTO, May 4 (AP).—Rudolf Nureyev will dance several main roles and do some choreography for the National Ballet of Canada when it tours 34 North American cities this fall.

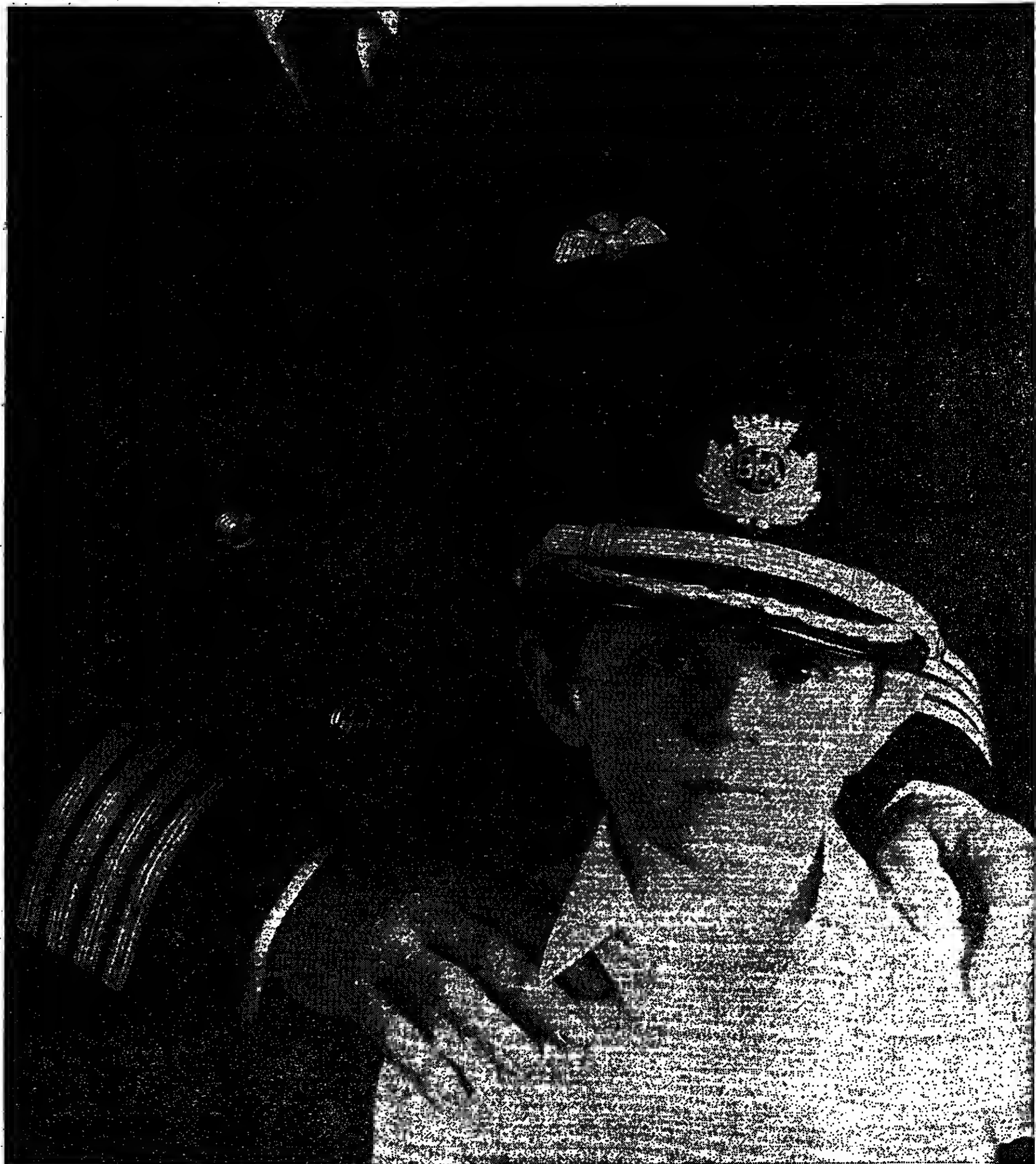
Impresario Sol Hurok announced that the company will have its first production of Tchaikovsky's "The Sleeping Beauty." In addition, the company will perform "Swan Lake" and "La Sylphide" in major cities.

The 23-week tour will open Sept. 1 in Ottawa, and include performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington and theaters in 27 other U.S. cities.

It was the Persians, a valiant people, who popularized asafetida in the ancient world, where it was not only accepted as a seasoning, but at certain times and places ranked as perhaps the most important of aromatic plants. The Persians crunched segments of its stem like candy and ate the leaves as a vegetable, calling it "a dish for the gods." The Greeks included it among the ingredients of an elixir compounded from opium, reputedly sovereign against snakebites. It is probable that it was the supposedly extinct Roman *siphium*, or at least closely related to it. It may have disappeared from the knowledge of the Western world after the collapse of the Roman Empire. Like so many other foods which Rome had imported from the East, to be returned to Europe a thousand years or so later, for the word is first recorded as appearing in French only in the 14th century. It was still playing a recognized role in cookery as late as the 18th century, when the last king of Poland, August Poniatowski, rubbed the edges of his plates daily with asafetida.

Today, though asafetida, despite its acrid taste, is still used, occasionally and sparingly, in French cooking. It is eaten regularly only in the regions where it is grown, in India and Iran, where the whole plant is consumed as a fresh vegetable; the choicest portion is the interior of the stem, esteemed a luxury.

© 1972, Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



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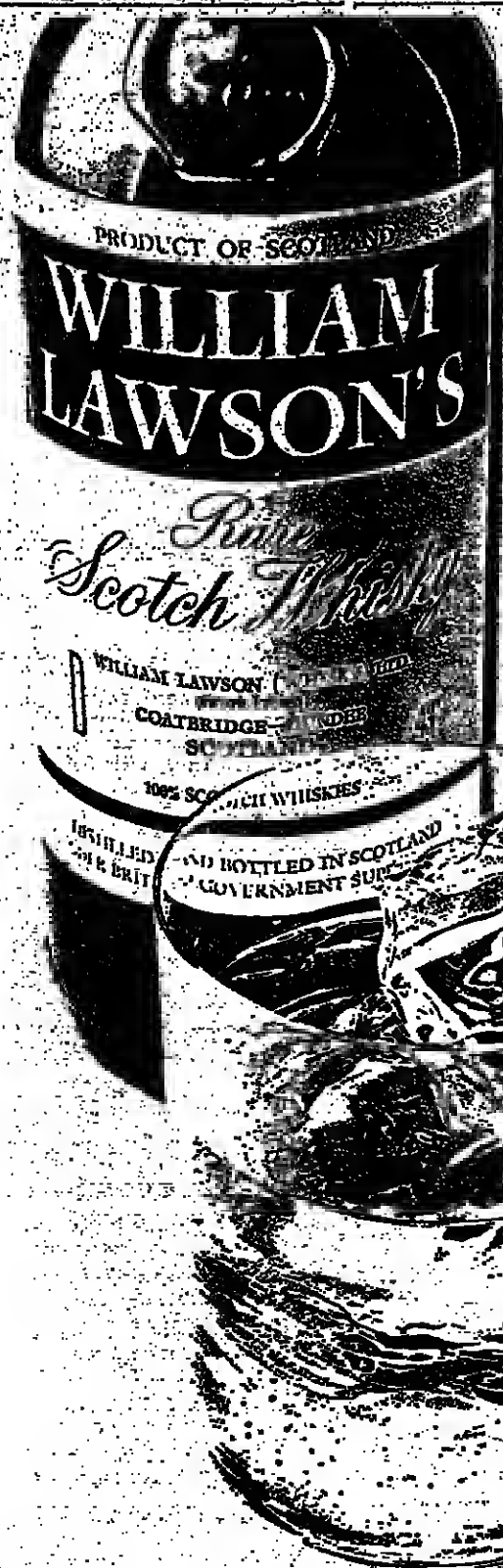
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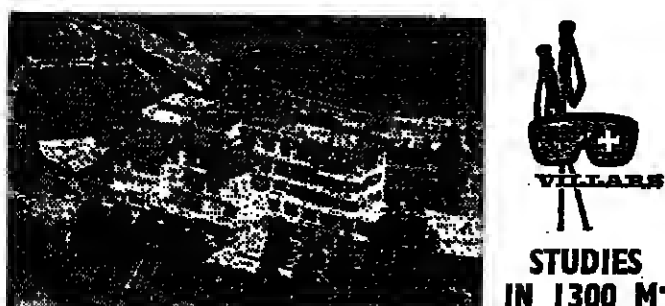
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Education French-U.S. Student Exchange: An Increasing Two-Way Flow

By Betty Weithers

PARIS (UPI)—The French-U.S. student exchange program is growing rapidly, with more than 10,000 students from the United States studying in France and more than 10,000 French students studying in the United States.

Today the flow is increasing, sometimes dramatically, in both directions. This is accompanied by a constant search for official and private ways to find new ways for strengthening and improving the quality of exchange.

In 1964-1965 there were 44,000 foreign students in the U.S. By the academic year 1970-1971 this figure had more than quadrupled to 144,000. The number of foreign students in the U.S. increased twentyfold over the same period from 635 to 12,047.

France the Leader

On the other side of the picture, the number of U.S. students studying abroad in 1970-1971 was 32,148 (figures from the "Institute for International Education" are presented as "minima") and are always one year behind those tabulated in the U.S., the highest ever recorded. This marked an increase of 28 percent over the previous year. For the year 1970-1971 there were 6,291 U.S. scholars and faculty members working or studying in foreign universities.

More U.S. students, 6,219 for 1969-1970, came to France to study than to any other country, including Canada (5,447), Mexico (4,435), West Germany (2,132) or the United Kingdom (2,085).

Some of these come individually to take advantage of low tuition, government supported restaurants, health services, etc. But the vast majority are enrolled in one of the "Academic Year Abroad" programs sponsored by an increasing number of American colleges and universities.

In fact, these have mushroomed with such lightning rapidity over recent years that the U.S. Embassy, which has counted 81 U.S. institutions offering everything from the classic junior year to freshman through graduate studies, will soon publish a detailed catalog-guide. Twenty-six of these programs are located in Paris, while others are set up in 36 French provincial cities, including seven in Alsace-Provence, and seven in Cevennes. The Kalamazoo-College Academic Program in France, for instance, offers the possibility for students enrolled at its Michigan campus to take their junior year in Alsace-Provence, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand or Strasbourg.

Programs vary widely in cost and outlook. Some practice total immersion by enrolling their students entirely at French universities while others send them virtually to a big plane and deposit them in Paris or, like a lonely American outpost, somewhere in the French provinces.

France, on the other hand, with around 2,000 students enrolled in American universities, ranks far down (18th) on the list of foreign countries with students in the United States.

This discrepancy is due in large part to the fact that while the majority of Americans in France are undergraduates, the French who go to the United States almost exclusively to further their graduate studies.

But it is also due to the high tuition costs of American universities, which generally range from between \$2,000 and \$3,000 as com-

pared to the nominal, under \$25, annual tuition fee at French universities.

"One of our primary concerns," said Robert McLaughlin, assistant cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris and a member of the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange, "is to find ways of increasing grants for French students. But we are also working on a number of ways to stimulate exchange which don't involve money. These include 'twinning' of French and American universities, increasing the number of reciprocal teaching fellowships, etc."

Needs Help

"But I would say," he added, "that just as important as money is the problem of bridging the information gap. It is almost impossible for a French student to grasp the extremely decentralized nature of the American university set-up. You give him the list of the nearly 3,000 American colleges and universities and he's lost. In short, he needs tremendous help and this is where we are making a particular effort."

Whereas the greatest proportion of U.S. students in France comes to study the humanities, the French go to the United States to gain proficiency in science or engineering and to an increasing extent in business administration and management.

Emphasizing the importance which the French government and private business place on training French nationals in this latter specialty, the Fondation Nationale pour l'Enseignement de la Gestion des Entreprises, an increasingly important factor in Franco-American exchange, has used its \$25-million budget (both government and private funds) to provide 250 scholarships over recent years for graduate study, mostly in the United States, in

the business and management field. Grantees are bound by a contractual agreement to teach for three years upon return to France.

The tremendous interest built up over recent years for American study programs in French universities (the University of Toulouse alone has 2,800 students enrolled in these courses) also acts as a stimulant for French students to go to the United States.

In 1971 the large counselling service at the American Embassy in Paris received 15,000 inquiries. The same service offers a large reference library with catalogs from nearly every U.S. education institution and issues post prepared materials, which are sent to USIS representatives in the provinces, to scores of French libraries and universities.

Last year the embassy set up a provincial counselling service which began as an experiment but which was so successful that it will continue on an annual basis. This program sends to the provinces on six-week tours, four counselling experts who visit over 90 French university-level institutions.

Working closely with the embassy is the Franco-American Commission for Educational Exchange (FACEE), which is actually nothing more than a steadily evolving operation grown out of what was originally known as the "Fulbright" program, a concerted effort on the part of both governments operating on a combined \$500,000 budget to foster academic exchange between the U.S. and France.

Making a Selection

One of the commission's primary functions is to make a "selection" of French graduate students which it recommends for grants to some 30 private American and French foundations.

Forty-five of these were awarded last year. It also screens students for the French government, which offers another 200 scholarships for study in the U.S.

In addition, it provides its own "Fulbrights" either as full or partial tuition grants or as Travel Only (T.O.) grants to American students, scholars and professors coming to France or to French counterparts going to the U.S. This year 50 Americans and 261 French received such financial assistance directly through commission funds.

Last year the commission advised 2,000 candidates, preparing 800 dossiers from which 300 graduate students received FACEE approval. These in turn were assisted in the preparation of their "transcript of record" and advised on the choice of a university.

Since the French, either through a kind of snobism or simply ignorance, have a tendency to concentrate in the same 12 prestige universities in the U.S., an attempt is made to provide information on lesser known institutions, which, however, have good departments in a particular specialty. They are told, for instance, that for a good degree in mechanical engineering they need not necessarily apply only at MIT, Cal Tech or Berkeley and that, indeed, their "American" experience may be richer if they leave the beaten path.

Orientation Booklets

Candidates also receive details on the entrance examinations which most American universities require of foreign students: the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), the GRE (Graduate Record Examination), a test in the candidate's specialty, or the A.T.G.R.S. (Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business). These exams are given in Paris and several pro-

vincial cities 4 or 5 times a year. In their general counselling capacity, the U.S. Embassy and the FACEE put out booklets both for French going to the U.S. and Americans coming to France. These provide not only detailed information on the main differences between the two systems and the pitfalls of each, but also practical advice.

For the French, the booklets advise taking along typically French gifts, kind of "tokens for the natives," like perfume, scarves or reproductions.

One booklet also suggests they bring a small cookbook and, if possible, at least one sample menu which the student should be able to execute himself. There is invariably a warning about including an adapter for electrical appliances and a hint that a few concise books on France may help in the event that the student is asked to speak at a local "Rotary" or "Lions" club.

While the French are warned about "overheated American buildings and freezing outside temperatures," the Americans coming to France are told that few French homes or classrooms have central heating and that they should be prepared to dress accordingly. Americans are also advised to bring along such things as an oral thermometer. Mainly, however, they are told to forget the "persistent and inexplicable myth that living in France is 'cheap.'" "The 1920s terminated decades ago," one reads in "Welcome to France," "and although they provide lively literature, they should not be used as a gauge to modern life."

After the massive budget cuts which brought the American contributions to the "Fulbright" program down from \$816,000 in 1967 to \$160,500 in 1969 and the number of grantees in consequence dropping from a previous 290 to 300 to 11 in the 1969-1970 academic year, the commission has

redistributed its efforts in new and, as it's turned out, often more gratifying ways.

"Now we must get the most mileage out of our 'Fulbright' dollar," said Genevieve Acker, head of the American section at the FACEE. "There are no longer abuses as there were sometimes in the past, no more students simply immersing themselves in Paris life while on a kind of paid vacation. Our main effort in this direction has been to build up what we call our junior lecturer program. These are mainly grantees who are earning their doctorates in French literature but at the same time, since they are cultivated young people with teaching experience, can offer up to 5 hours of teaching, generally in American studies, in the French university of their choice. They are all top-quality men and women, scrupulously selected, and the program is proving a great success." This year 18 junior lecturers are working and studying in France.

A new service, recently created by the commission and expected to enjoy equal development and success, is called the "Clearing House." It will assist French and American professors on all levels who wish to exchange positions, houses, etc., for an academic year.

"Through all of this," concluded Mr. McLaughlin, "our basic philosophy is that tourism just isn't enough anymore to understand another country. That's why we are going all-out along with the French to stimulate exchange in every way so that more and more young, intelligent people will not only immerse themselves in another country's culture and gain a maximum from the experience, but will also be prepared to contribute something of their own understanding and skill in exchange."

(U.S. Embassy Counselling Service, 2, rue St. Florentin, Paris 1.)

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, May 4 (UPI).—This is how the critics rated new stage productions:

"Cruelty," Arthur Miller's play about the Salem, Mass., witch-hunts revived by the Lincoln Center Repertory Theater, got generally good reviews.

"One of the best productions the company has given us..." This is probably Mr. Miller's best play, Olive Barnes writes. When the play was first produced in 1953 it "seemed to be an artist's reply to the rise of the Hitler cult." "This is to the play's ultimate advantage," he wrote in The New York Times.

John Berry directed, at the Vivian Beaumont Theater, "An Evening With Richard Nixon And..." by Gore Vidal, got mixed reviews from two critics.

Oliver Barnes, of The Times, reports: "I laughed a lot at this political blood-letting—and yet at the end I felt a little cheated. Nixon—quoted out of context, quipped at in the semblance of a debate but one in which the victim had no chance or reply..."

AP reporter William Glover describes the play as a "thinly veiled continuation" of Vidal's debates with William F. Buckley, in 1968, that later on is enlarged into a multiple confrontation. Edwin Sherin directed the cast headed by George S. Irving as Nixon.

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Halliburt 1.05	152	90%	91	90

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Income Capit	45	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
CCU Age	1	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

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RECOMMENDED ON PAGE 161.

(Continued on Page 12)

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1972

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Profit Outlook Gloomy at Hoechst

Farmwerke Hoechst has little prospect of increasing profits this year after a 28 percent drop in group earnings last year to 245 million DM, executive chairman Rolf Sammet says. He predicts a turnover increase of between 5 and 7 percent for the year, after group turnover in 1971 rose over 7 percent to 8.86 billion DM. In the first quarter, sales were 1.9 percent up on the same 1971 period at 2.1 billion DM, Mr. Sammet says.

AEG Expects Pre-Tax Profit Rise

AEG-Telefunken expects group pre-tax profit to rise "substantially" this year after falling 38 percent to 140 million Deutsche marks from 1970 to 1971, Hans Groebe, chairman, reports. Worldwide sales will climb to 10.5 billion DM from 10.05 billion marks last year, he adds. In the first quarter of 1972, Mr. Groebe says, worldwide sales rose 13 percent from a year earlier.

China Reports Rich Mineral Finds

China reports it discovered rich deposits of coal, iron, copper and molybdenum in its eastern province of Anhui last year. The official New China News Agency says the iron deposits alone account for one-fifth of the combined total of iron discovered in the province since 1949.

Marathon Oil Sees Earnings Gain

Marathon Oil's earnings will show "a substantially better comparison with 1971 than the first-quarter results would indicate," if product prices continue to show reasonable strength,

J. P. Donnell 2d, president, told the annual meeting. This improvement isn't expected to materialize, however, until the second half of the year," he added. Marathon's first-quarter net income declined 38.6 percent to 54 cents a share due to "extreme weakness" in prices for distillate fuel oil in West Germany, generally lower refined product prices in the United States and curtailed production in Libya and higher tax and royalty payments to its government, Mr. Donnell said.

Franco-Italian Link in Soft Drinks

Source Ferrier, a major French producer of mineral waters and soft drinks, reports it has acquired 85 percent of the capital of San Pellegrino, of Italy, subject to government approval. Ferrier also says it has signed a technical and marketing agreement with San Pellegrino designed to strengthen their position on the international soft drink market, especially in the European Economic Community. Ferrier is known to be negotiating marketing facilities with Margarine-Union, of West Germany.

Cities Service to Open Copper Mine

Cities Service Co. says it plans to develop a large copper ore deposit in Arizona. Construction is expected to cost approximately \$100 million. The company says site preparation is to start immediately on construction of a 40,000-ton-a-day mine and mill complex to develop the deposit at Pinto Valley. When completed, Cities Service says, the operation will have an annual production of 125 million pounds of recoverable copper and some molybdenum.

Consensus Among Economists

U.S. Battle Against Inflation Will Hold Rise to 4 Percent

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP-DJ).—The battle against inflation is faring worse than most Nixon administration planners care to admit but not as badly as many critics contend, according to a consensus of private economists.

Almost no one among the private economists who keep a close tab not only on bare price statistics but on more fundamental developments that ultimately can affect price tags now believes that the overall rate of inflation can be brought down to the administration's original goal of between 2 and 6 percent annually by the end of 1972. Rather, many analysts look for a year-end rate of roughly 4 percent.

At the same time, however, almost no one anticipates a return anytime soon to the disastrously rapid rates of price increase—exceeding 6 percent on an annual basis in some months—that occurred in 1969 and 1970.

Influence Marginal. Ironically, this view attaches little importance to the administration's control program. Private analysts generally feel that the regulatory bureaucracy, at the most, can exert only a marginal influence on the long-run course of prices.

Some analysts contend that any reduction in economic slack—in both machine and manpower—in coming months would tend to reduce inflationary pressure. A reduction in the amount of idle plant capacity, for instance, would tend to reduce unit labor costs, which in recent years have been a prime element in the inflation problem.

Robert H. Parks, chief economist of Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., is among analysts who believe that "surprisingly" large productivity increases will show up as the business expansion progresses.

Happenstance should also serve to hold down labor costs in coming months, in that relatively few major labor contracts come up for negotiation this year. Among the factors that militate against a major reduction in inflation in coming months is the

massive amount of red ink appearing in the federal budget—estimated at about \$34 billion for the year ending June 30 and roughly \$35 billion for fiscal 1973.

Such deficits tend to fuel inflation. Government efforts to finance big deficits, such as through Federal Reserve purchases of Treasury securities, tend to swell the nation's money supply. Excessive monetary growth, in turn, kindles inflation, experience indicates.

The money supply, in fact, has been rising sharply. Since late last year, it has risen at an annual rate of about 10 percent, far above the 5 percent or so that many economists claim is consistent with noninflationary business expansion.

Some analysts note that the recent sharp rise in the money supply follows a period of very slow monetary expansion—a rate of less than 1 percent annually between July and December, 1971. Accordingly, it is argued, monetary growth over the past year or so has not really been all that excessive.

One huge imponderable hangs over the outlook for prices, analysts stress. To the extent that the current step-up in fighting in Vietnam leads to higher military spending, inflationary pressure is likely to increase. However, some economists argue that beyond this year U.S. involvement in Vietnam is likely to diminish, regardless of what now happens on the battlefield. If that turns out to be the case, pressure on prices in the long run should tend to subside.



Jean-Louis Bergeron



Christopher Tilley

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jean-Louis Bergeron, president of Shell-Chimie, French chemical unit of the Royal Dutch Shell group, has been appointed general manager, regional marketing of Shell International Chemical, London, effective July 1. He will be succeeded by Claude Flamion, who is also named a vice-president of Shell-Française.

At Morgan Grenfell (Overseas) Ltd., Christopher Tilley has been named a director and will take charge of the Munich office, while Eckhart Koch becomes an assistant director, also in Munich.

Elliot Kullok has been elected president and a director of Paul R. Ray International, U.S.-based executive recruitment, merger and acquisition consultants, with offices in London.

Kenneth E. Bond has been appointed vice-president, finance, of Luxembourg-based Overseas

Inns SA, while Vernon B. Tull has been promoted to managing director of the company's bus and car division in Belgium.

Sovirel of France has announced that Jean Regis, former managing director of the television division, has taken over as managing director of the industrial glass firm, succeeding Hugues Ferrin who retired.

Gaullienne Guinday has been named to succeed Henri Dery as president of Cie. Internationale des Wagons-Lits, effective July 1.

Auto Sales Up In U.S., But Imports Lag

DETROIT, May 4 (AP-DJ).—U.S.-made auto sales started to accelerate last month but imported auto sales dropped.

The pace of U.S.-made car sales in April rose 9.3 percent from a year earlier to a record for the month, helped by a 23.6 percent surge during the final third of the month.

The rate of imported car sales, after hovering close to year-earlier levels during the first quarter, deteriorated, dropping an estimated 10 percent for the month.

Volkswagen, still the leader, reported a 29.6 percent drop to 39,876 units. Toyota showed an 11.5 percent decline to 20,124 units and Datsun sales plunged 34 percent to 11,912 units.

However, sharp increases were registered by Capri up 84.9 percent and imported by Ford's Fiat, Renault, Subaru, Saab, Colt (imported by Chrysler from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries) Mazda (up 308 percent) and Honda (up 160 percent).

Sales by Ford rose 17.6 percent and American Motors showed a 29.7 percent gain. Deliveries of General Motors dealers were up 6.8 percent, but Chrysler deliveries were off 0.5 percent.

Fund Cash-Ins Seen Topping Sales in April

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—A survey of several major U.S. mutual funds with aggregate assets of about \$24 billion indicates the industry may again have redeemed more shares than it sold last month.

The funds surveyed represent about 35 percent of the industry's assets. All but one said they had net redemptions during April. History lends further credence to the possibility of net redemptions for April because since 1969 April cash-ins have exceeded those in March. The industry has had net redemptions for the past two months, with gross redemptions increasing steadily since January—thus drying up the purchasing power of these large institutional investors.

Japan Firms' Profits Mixed

TOKYO, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Light Metal Industries said today its net profit fell 16.6 percent in the half-year ended March 31, although sales rose by 3.9 percent.

Earnings were 379 million yen (\$1.2 million), down from 451 million yen in the same period of 1971, while sales totaled 23.7 billion yen, up from 22.6 billion yen. Sumitomo cut its semi-annual dividend to 2 yen, down from 2.5 yen a year earlier.

Kawasaki Industries. Kawasaki Heavy Industries, meanwhile, said its net profit rose slightly in the same period. It said earnings were 3.72 billion yen, up from 3.71 billion yen in the year-earlier period. The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen. Kawasaki said its sales were 148.9 billion yen, compared with 130.4 billion in the same period of 1971.

Nippon Mining Net Up. TOKYO, May 4 (Reuters).—Profit rose 0.97 percent at Nippon Mining Co. in the half-year ended March 31 compared with the preceding six months, the company said today.

The firm got an unchanged 2.5-yen dividend on profits of 1.43 billion yen, up from 1.42 billion yen in the previous six months. Sales totaled 121 billion yen compared with 114.7 billion.

Hitachi Shipbuilding. In another report today, Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. said net profit fell 11 percent in the half-year, to 1.9 billion yen from 1.8 billion yen in the preceding six-month period. Sales were 107.8 billion yen compared with 100.5 billion, Hitachi said. It declared an unchanged 2.5-yen dividend for the period.

Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 230.76 222.02
Profits (millions)... 0.41 —3.97
Per Share 0.08 —

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 762.12 709.81
Profits (millions)... 1.32 —11.1
Per Share 0.30 —

American Standard
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 334.0 338.0
Profits (millions)... 3.8 3.6
Per Share 0.10 0.08

Anderson Clayton
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 155.99 156.19
Profits (millions)... 4.94 4.65
Per Share 1.48 1.43

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 437.19 453.91
Profits (millions)... 13.13 11.8
Per Share 4.01 3.60

Liggett & Myers
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 188.2 156.1
Profits (millions)... 8.2 9.97
Per Share 0.95 0.81

Fund Cash-Ins Seen Topping Sales in April

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Continental Airlines
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 91.85 70.21
Profits (millions)... 0.32 —2.79
Per Share 0.03 —

Grand Met Extends Bid
LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—Grand Metropolitan Hotels today extended until May 12 its \$250-million bid for Watney Mann Ltd. The offer, due to expire today, is being opposed by Watney directors.

NYSE Steady Despite Fears Over Vietnam

Token Gain By Dow Called 'Breathing Spell'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices held steady today, despite investor concern over the military situation in South Vietnam, where the Communist forces have made spectacular gains this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying its first advance since last Friday, climbed slowly during the day to finish at 937.31, up 3.84.

In the three previous sessions the Dow dropped a total of 20.70. Some analysts viewed today's token gain as a "breathing spell" in the wake of earlier losses. Despite the Dow's upswing, losers outpaced winners by a 7-to-6 margin.

Sharing honors were a strong automotive group and numerous glamour issues, the latter showing more of a bounce in the afternoon. General Motors rose 1 1/4 to 78 7/8. Chrysler, selling ex-dividend, gained 1/2 to 34 3/8. Ford rose 1 to 69 3/4. This followed the report of record new-car sales for the final third of April and also for the full month.

American Motors, repeating as the most active issue, sped ahead 7/8 to 9 1/8, closing at its best price of the year. It also ranked as the Big Board's leading percentage gainer. This performance was fueled by the company's March-quarter profits of \$8.3 million, or the second-best quarter since 1965. A year ago, American Motors sustained a loss of \$4.8 million. Car sales for the company, the nation's fourth-ranking producer, are climbing.

Warner Communications, former Kinney Services, rose 1 to 43 3/4 after announcing an acquisition plan for its subsidiary, Television Communications Corp.

Levitz Gains. Levitz Furniture climbed 1 1/4 to 49 1/2 after disclosing a sales gain of 80 percent for April. This reflected a substantial increase in the number of Levitz units during the last year.

Raychem, up 1 1/8 to 71, showed higher first-quarter profits. Climbing by fractions after reporting increased earnings were Masco, Planning Research and American Standard. Hoffman Electronics, up 3/4 to 26 3/4, said it expects a substantial profit gain for 1972.

Amex Stable. Meanwhile, after three trading days of sharply declining prices this week, American Stock Exchange shares showed stability today. As measured by the index the prices were down only 0.01 to 27.48, in quite slow volume of only 3.8 million shares.

The story had an even better ending in the OTC market where the NASDAQ index managed to show a gain of 0.41, to end at 136.70.

Trading over-the-counter was described as mixed but "fractionally higher" in moderate volume, which means prices tended to move up but not by much in most instances.

NASDAQ activities included Faraday, 16 1/2, up 1/2; Educator Executive, 48 1/2, up 1/4; Rank, 30 1/4, up 5/8, and North Central Air, 6 1/8, unchanged.

On the bond market a late rally helped corporate bonds improve toward the end of the session. Recent secondary issues closed up 1/8 to 1/4 in spots.

In the government market Treasury bills showed some strength but dealers said technical factors accounted for the move.

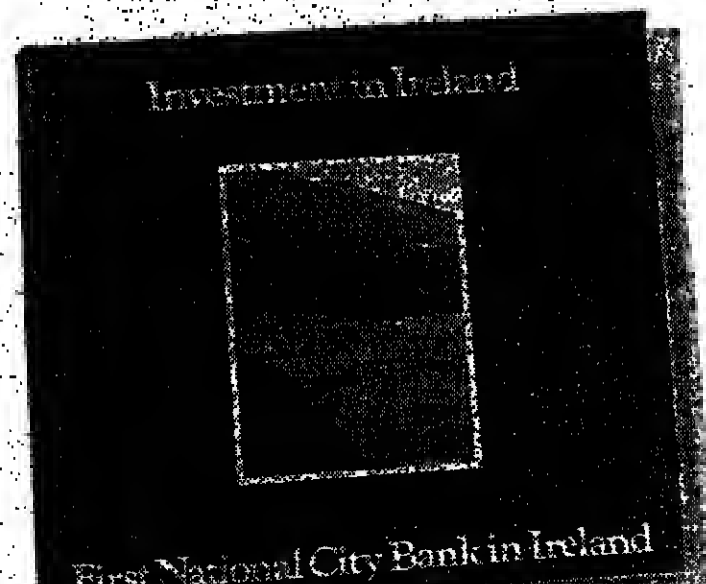
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[illegible][illegible]



By Alan Truscott

South led his last trump, on which West and North each discarded a club. It seemed vital to East to keep his club guard, so he parted with the spade king. South proudly claimed the last three tricks, and West exploded.

East would not have fallen prey to this pseudo-squeeze if he had remembered South's bidding. The jump to six hearts without Blackwood, surely indicated that South had first

NORTH (D)
 ♠ Q106
 ♥ AJ3
 ♦ 762
 ♣ AK103

WEST	EAST
♠ 942	♠ KJ7
♥ 872	♥ 6
♦ A84	♦ J953
♣ 9762	♣ QJ854

With three losing spades and only two winning clubs to discard them on, some Souths might have surrendered at this point. But this declarer, Ira Rubin of Paramus, N.J., saw a ray of hope. Obviously it was useless to discard two spades on dummy's clubs, since the spade situation would then be clear to the defense. Instead South drew trumps and played all but one of his red-suit winners to reach this position:

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 ♥	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

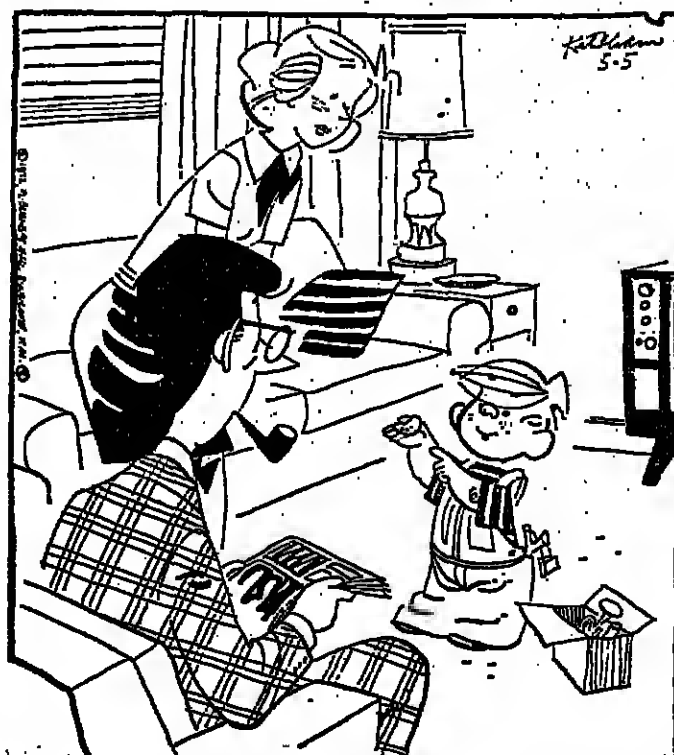
West led the diamond ace.

		NORTH			
		♠ —			
		♥ —			
		♦ —			
		♣ AK103			
WEST				EAST	
♠ —				♠ K	
♥ —				♥ —	
♦ —				♦ —	
♣ 9762				♣ QJ5	
		SOUTH			
		♠ 853			
		♥ 9			
		♦ —			
		♣ —			

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STAGS	DOES	LAPP
LEGAL	NINE	INAE
ALLAO	JAZZ	BANOS
VERY	TRULY	INERT
HAIRN	ZAXES	
LAUD	NIGER	
INSECRET	INCITE	
ADONAL	SPARROW	
RIASTRO	SITONEAGE	
TEARS	FNOS	
AMBLIE	QUITE	
POLAR	UNDERMINE	
PROGRIATE	AIMED	
LDNE	STEN	SCARE
ENDS	PERT	FAWNE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"...AN' THIS IS THE OLDEST PEANUT IN THE WORLD! MR. WILSON
PUSHED IT DOWN MAIN STREET WITH HIS NOSE WHEN MR. HOOVER
GOT 'LECTED."

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD AND EDWARD

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAKE TOPAZ LOTION POISON
 Answer: All the crook got from the jewelry stickup—PASTE

SOCIALISM

By Michael Harrington. Saturday Review Press. 436 pp. \$12.50

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALTHOUGH his considerable faith and energy must have been sorely tried by the events and the attendant ideological turmoil of the last decade or so, Michael Harrington has gone right on doing what his friend and adviser Irving Howe, speaking of his own task as a socialist says, is "a steady, steady work." Throughout the period, Mr. Harrington has been a uni-

Mr. Harrington has been a nuts-and-bolts activist in the American Socialist party (whose chairmanship he assumed in 1968) and has at times been known to put out an impressive body of issue-oriented yet ideologically coherent articles and books, the best known of which, "The Other America," is credited by some as having been the book that first called public America's attention to her poor people. Now, as the dust of the 1960s begins to settle, he has written a book that reaches the big mind in which we are still waist deep. Mr. Harrington has produced a fine piece of work—an al-

But what is impressive in this is not the soundness (or lack of it) in his arguments, nor even the passion of his faith. What is astonishing is the imprint of the steady worker—the inexhaustible determination not to lapse into solipsistic ideology or simplistic

It is not by any means that he has built an airtight case. Doubtless, some readers will dismiss his lengthy brief as an elaborate exercise in wish fulfillment—a highly tendentious reshaping of history to predict an extremely unlikely future. And they will do so with some justification. For the late Karl Marx—that Mr. Harrington calls "the father" from the standpoint of orthodox—in order to exonerate him from responsibility for disasters, like the Soviet and Cuban experiences, that have occurred in his name) may seem to some a very unorthodox Karl Marx indeed—a Karl Marx who really intended to describe a democratically situated

problems of being human).
In "Chance and Necessity," the French biochemist Jacques Monod concludes his case against Marxian dialectical materialism by stating that, "Finally, the edifice of knowledge (as opposed to an-
imist ideology of historical materialism based on dialectical materialism) is, in my view, the one that at once rational and resolutely idealist stands upon which a real science might be built."
It would not surprise me if Monod were to be awarded a Nobel Prize

For instance, Mr. Harrington's case for the existence of a broad social democratic thrust in present American political life depends in part on his arguments that it was actually the labor movement that nearly elected Hubert Humphrey in 1968, that only a small minority of the labor unions

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wend

ACROSS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Share for two lions | 41 Pizarro's goal | 18 Roaming |
| 5 Small dog | 43 Manipulate | 11 Lump |
| 9 Normand of silents | 45 Man, for short | 12 Relaxed: |
| 15 Eastern prince | 46 Drizzle | 13 U.N. name |
| 16 Essayist | 48 Bar snacks | 21 Swiss bowman |
| 17 Illinois first name | 51 Type of badge | 22 Fixes socks |
| 20 Relocate | 52 Converse | 25 Remove |
| 21 Best performances: Abbr. | 53 Occasional item of diet | 26 Stairpost |
| 19 "The Snow _____" | 55 Originate | 27 Exhaust |
| 20 Popular hat for May | 56 Leer at | 28 Card game |
| 23 Piquancy | 57 Kind of wolf | 29 At hand |
| 24 Part of a horse | 58 Slangy agreements | 30 Bumpkin |
| 25 Store fodder | 59 Toward the dawn | 31 Metric measure |
| 26 Enacts | 60 Advantage | 33 All over |
| 28 Turn away | | 36 Sing in a way |
| 32 Dye plant | | 37 Hymn |
| 33 Fortune | | 39 Brings into being |
| 35 Terrified | | 40 Window part |
| 36 Gives up | | 42 Monstrous |
| 37 Fuel | | 43 Often-sticky item |
| 38 Bayn or Tunney: Abbr. | | 45 Shopping places |
| 39 Cautious | | 46 Dried up |
| | | 47 Diva's offering |
| | | 48 Foolish |
| | | 49 Nudge |
| | | 50 Trifle |
| | | 51 "Queen of the _____" |
| | | 54 Not large |

